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POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS, PROGRAM CRITICIZED

Document Denounced

AU081440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[BTA correspondent's report from Gdansk on publication of Solidarity programmatic document -- read by announcer]

[Text] The first congress of the Solidarity trade union is nearing its end. The program of the trade union was adopted today, and the National Coordinating Committee was elected after six rounds of voting. The expectations that the congress would approve a program suitable for trade unions were not justified. The authors of the document created a program which is in accordance with the interests of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. This program has all the assets and characteristics of a political party program. The authors of the document are avoiding the word "socialism" or "socialist state". In the amendments to the document adopted today the term "socialism" which in the draft program occured only once has been cancelled altogether. The programmatic document is filled with demagogic slogans which are of no essential importance, but which obviously are expected by their authors to exert an impact on the citizens emotions. The eight sections of the document are obviously aimed by their authorities at slandering the PZPR, the government and socialism. The program is filled with slogans rejecting all achievements of the Polish people in the last 37 years. The program accuses the socialist system of being responsible for the present situation. It is obvious that the task is set to overthrow this system.

In the first place Solidarity pursues the goal of taking over the local people's councils whose mandates are expiring during the first quarter of 1982. The amendment to the program which was adopted today states that unless the government prepares a new election law by 1 December 1981, Solidarity would submit its own draft project to the Sejm about totally free and democratic elections.

The program aims at Solidarity taking over the legislative, executive and judicial power in the country. The program reveals that its authors are striving to establish a new political system in Poland, built on the principles of capitalism. The program that has been adopted is formally transforming Solidarity into a political party which represents an obvious violation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and [name indistinct] and a violation of the trade union's statute. These documents unequivocally stated that Solidarity does not intend to become a political party. The composition of the newly elected Coordination Committee reveals the names of inveterate enemies of socialist Poland and of the Polish people: Andrzej Gwiazda, who has been twice sentenced for activities hostile to the state; Jan Rulewski, a deserter from the army, who had tried to escape abroad and has been sentenced for activities hostile to the state; Karol Modzelewski, one of the leaders of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organization, who has been sentenced twice and served sentences for establishing illegal organizations aimed at forcibly overthrowing the existing socialist system; the notorious anticommunists [name indistinct] and Andrzej Rozplochowski as well as others are also among them.

The Solidarity congress in Gdansk is expected to end tomorrow.

'Program for Counterrevolution'

AU081507 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Solidarity Program for Counterrevolution" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- "The programme of "Solidarity" -- a programme for counterrevolution", "Solidarity Pushes to a Chasm", "Far away from which today's press comments on the programme of the trade union "Solidarity" adopted at the congress in Gdansk.

"This is a programme, which meets the interests of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. It contains all attributes of a political party, writes the special correspondents of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA) in Gdansk. They go on to stress that the policy-making document is full of demagogic slogans, which have no essential importance, but their authors evidently expect them to influence the emotions of the citizens.

"In this programme "Solidarity" seeks to usurp the legislative, the executive and the judicial power in the country for itself. It becomes plain from the programme that its authors desire the establishment of a new political system in Poland, a system to rest on the principles of capitalism" reads a dispatch from Gdansk.

It is stressed also that the elected National Coordination Commission of "Solidarity" includes "open opponents of socialist Poland and of the Polish people". These are Andrzej Gwiazda - tried twice for anti-state activity, Rulewski, deserter from the army, caught in an attempt to escape abroad and tried for anti-state activity, Modzelewski - one of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary organization of "KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee], who has served two sentences for the foundation of illegal organizations, which have sought to forcibly overthrow the existing socialist order.

It is also stressed in the commentaries today that not all of the delegates to the congress were euphoric. "There can also be heard voices full of sincere concern over the fate of Poland", writes the correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO. He says that the number of sober-minded has risen and that they have become increasingly vocal in their [words indistinct] should at least at its end take up workers' grievances, in their fresh criticism for the policy of confrontation. "These voices, however, are not decisive and they have sunk in the noise of the demgagic appeals and shrieks of the full-time activists, who regard the trade union as a means of seizing power, not defending workers' interests," writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO today.

Saying that "part of the Polish society is no more so uncritically inclined towards 'Solidarity'," the correspondent quotes delegates to the congress and workers from all parts of the country, drawing the conclusion that: "'Solidarity' shares go down and this is easily explicable - it is clearer today than it was several weeks ago what exactly are the true political targets of "Solidarity" leaders".

Today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT writes: "The programme cannot be acclaimed by the workers. Sooner or later the working masses in "Solidarity" baffled by the demagogy of their leaders, will become aware of their mistakes. But this is going to cost them a lot. Already sober voices are overheard as well as appeals for putting an end to the political adventurism in the country. To this testify the numerous resolutions of political organizations and workers' teams. To this testify also the withdrawal of many workers from "Solidarity".

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON GROMYKO-HAIG MEETINGS

AU071643 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Radoslav Velev weekly commentary: "International Review"]

[Excerpts] The 36th United Nations General Assembly session which recently opened in New York is proceeding in the midst of an unfavorable international situation. The atmosphere is further complicated and aggravated by the adventurist policy conducted in Washington. This is, however, precisely why the hopes of peace-loving mankind are pinned on the present UN General Assembly session which is expected to contribute to a positive change in the international atmosphere and to give new impetus to the policy of detente.

Following the two meetings between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during the UN General Assembly session, the opinions of several Western commentators could be summarized in the following manner:

-- The joint Soviet-American decision to begin negotiations for a limitation of strategic medium-range nuclear missile armaments in Europe, scheduled to open 30 November 1981 in Geneva was a relatively easy task compared with the future difficulties which these negogiations are expected to face in the future.

-- The Gromyko-Haig meetings can be interpreted as a resumption of the USSR-U.S. dialogue which was interrupted due to the attitude of the American side. The joint USSR-U.S. decision that the two ministers should meet again at the beginning of 1982 can be viewed as a continuation of this dialogue.

-- Despite these two aforementioned practical results, the Gromyko-Haig meetings in New York cannot be described either as a "change for the better," or as a "new beginning" in Soviet-American relations. The United States continues to adhere to its hitherto unrealistic approach in its relations with the Soviet Union.

These conclusions can be supplemented by at least one more fact, which the numerous bourgeois commentaries in the West are now painstakingly avoiding. We refer to the fact that Washington has agreed to begin negotiations on medium-range nuclear missile arms in Europe only under the heavy pressure of its West European allies. (As early as during the NATO session held in Rome, Alexander Haig was forced to promise that he would agree to such a decision at his expected meeting with Andrey Gromyko during the then forthcoming UN General Assembly session). The fact that Washington agreed to negotiations, which the U.S. administration -- as is perfectly obvious -- is very reluctant to accept, shows one thing: that the field of action and manipulations granted to the militarist and adventurous policy of the Reagan administration is not unlimited and that it is by no means illusory, but quite realistic, to assume that the peoples' struggle for peace will also in the future force the Reagan administration to make new concessions in its hegemonistic and imperialist policy.

In any case, there is no reason for optimism today. During the very same days that Washington consented to conduct negotiations in Geneva, the U.S. administration took new steps forward in its already well-known anti-Soviet and militarist style. Such actions are showing that tactical compormises and maneuvers by no means eliminate the military-political confrontation trend followed by the Washington administration and the striving to win military superiority over the Soviet Union in the eighties. After an obsessive preliminary campaign on "sensational revelations" on the so-called "Soviet military threat," the Defense Department under Weinberger quite recently published a pamphlet entitled "Soviet Military Power." As we can expect, this literary product is a conglomeration of misinformation and distortions.

Why was this new anti-Soviet "document", published by the Pentagon, necessary and what purpose does it serve? Perhaps its release at this precise moment might be a coincidence? This is by no means so. Precisely during these same days, President Reagan adopted the definite decision to implement his plan on the further expansion of the U.S. strategic arsenal -- the plan on the future deployment of "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM] and on the production of new B-1 strategic bombers. Even the blind can see: The immediate purpose of the "Soviet military power" pamphlet is to justify the genuine qualitative leap in the modernization of the U.S. strategic potential. Unfortunately, it is such actions, and not the agreement to take part in the Geneva negotiations to which Haig was forced to consent, that are determining the continuing international behavior of the United States -- a source of tension and insecurity.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BUCHAREST

AU072119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee, has returned after a brief working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ENVOY TO MOSCOW DECORATES CHERNENKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU072118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Dimitur Zhulev, the Bulgarian ambassador in Moscow, who presented to him a letter of congratulations from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the occasion of Konstantin Chernenko's 70th birthday and his decoration for the second time with the Bulgarian Georgi Dimitrov Order, the highest Bulgarian decoration.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed his most cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally for the sincere congratulations and for the high Bulgarian award.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Mexican Envoy

AU082018 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council said that Bulgaria gives high assessment to the policy pursued by the Mexican Government aimed against the arms race, against confrontation and the conflicts in armament, against confrontation and the conflicts among countries and peoples, against the neutron weapon -- the most challenging weapon of our time.

Mr Carlos Lagunas Zavala, the newly appointed Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria, said at the ceremony of receiving his credentials: "There is no doubt that this policy's inspiration is Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, who is famous in our country for his being a firm and consistent fighter for peace, detente and friendship among countries and peoples." The Bulgarian head of state highly assessed also Mr Jose Lopez Portillo's contribution to expanding and deepening the interrelations of and the cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico.

He stressed that Bulgaria wishes and is ready to build her future relations with Mexico on most large-scale basis.

On his part Mr Carlos Lagunas Zavala also pointed to the Mexican Government's wish to strengthen the two countries' friendly relations.

His assessment to Bulgaro-Mexican relations was that they are a good example for a constructive and dynamic peaceful co-existence in a world which is undergoing a grave period of crisis.

Denmarks' Petersen

AU082045 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, emphasized: "The favorable development of Bulgaro-Danish relations provides good reason to maintain that there are broad possibilities for their further deepening, which will be in our mutual interest."

Today, accepting the credentials of Mr Lorenz Petersen, Denmark's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria, he pointed out that Bulgaria will continue to make efforts for consolidating the peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples in Europe and in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that the Madrid meeting will end successfully and will contribute to consolidating the process of detente on the European Continent.

The Danish ambassador pointed out that his government welcomes with satisfaction the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and hopes that in this atmosphere an expanding of their economic cooperation will be obtained on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Bulgaria and Denmark signed their first visa-free regime agreement between states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in 1967. The two countries were also initiators of the UN resolution on expanding the relations between European states.

The visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Copenhagen and of Mr (Jens Oto Krag) to Sofia contributed greatly to the expanding of Bulgaro-Danish cooperation.

The two countries maintain good economic relations. In 1975 they signed an important treaty on developing relations in the spheres of the economy, industry, science and technology, which was followed by exchange of visits of numerous political figures and specialists.

In their recent economic cooperation they also applied many new modern forms such as in industrial cooperation -- the fulfillment of joint projects, joint development and research work in the field of animal-breeding, plant-growing and other farming branches.

Contacts in the sphere of culture are also making considerable contribution to developing bilateral relations and better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples.

Swedish Ambassador

AU082014 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- Underlining the favourable development of Bulgari-Swedish relations over the last few years, Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "Official government-level contacts increase, the trade has expanded, techno-scientific cooperation is developing, cooperation and in the cultural sphere have been considerably expanded."

Today he received Mr (Hans Anders Anden), the newly appointed Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "The Bulgarian people and government highly esteem the interest and attention on the part of Sweden to the historic event in the history of the Bulgarian state - the 1300th anniversary of its founding, for which we are sincerely grateful."

He also stressed that Bulgaria highly appreciates Sweden's policy of active neutrality - an important stabilizing factor in Europe and in the world.

On his part Mr (Hans Anders Anden), also emphasized that the sincere and friendly relations which have always existed between the two countries, have strengthened and developed for the last few years, and expressed his firm conviction that they will continue to expand.

BRIEFS

BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY GIFT -- Representatives of the British insurance company (?Lloyds) have met Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and member of the leadership of the 1,300th anniversary's foundation, to whom they presented a donation and articles for this foundation. On behalf of the Bulgarian Government, the minister of finance expressed cordial gratitude to them. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81 AU]

AS-SADAT DEATH SEEN AS SENDING MESSAGE TO WEST

AU081347 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 81 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "The Shots Did Not Hit As-Sadat Alone"]

[Text] Hardly anyone will doubt that yesterday's assassination of Egyptian President As-Sadat is a top event in international affairs. It would be irresponsible to assert that it has completely changed the situation in the Middle East but there is no doubt that it will obviously have an impact on the further course of events. The shots of wrath and hatred -- let us leave aside for a moment whether this is the most purposeful method of dealing with an adversary and his political line because this question is not essential right now -- killed not only the president of the largest Arab state in terms of population. The shots were aimed against a man who formulated and symbolized a policy of capitulation to imperialism, Zionism and reaction, a man who personified the betrayal of the Arab national liberation struggle, the betrayal of the Arab nation cause and, in particular, of the Palestinian cause.

There are not many examples in the history of politicians equally consistent in disclaiming, and literally trampling underfoot, the political line with which they took up top state posts, as is the case of Anwar as-Sadat with regard to the legacy of the 1952 July revolution and Gamal 'abd an-Nasir. One of the participants, and not an insignificant one, of the antimonarchist and anti-imperialist coup in Egypt -- which was an important landmark in the national liberation struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America -- turned into a politician who cast Egypt back to the role of a vassal of imperialism and Zionism. After signing the Camp David agreement, concluding a separate peace with Israel, which did not renounce the racist and expansionist line of its policy, and after the fall of the shah's pro-American regime in Iran, he even was increasingly assuming positions on which people in Cairo sarcastically commented that they were "more American than the Americans' own positions." However, let us not forget even for a moment that the ruling Egyptian regime was not and is not only As-Sadat...

Nevertheless, As-Sadat's end is not and cannot be surprising. Two months ago (to be specific, on 8 August), when we wrote on this very page that As-Sadat had good reasons to fear for his life because he was hated by thousands and millions of Arabs from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans, we did not do so because we were in possession of information about preparations for his assassination. This was plain reality, which people in the presidential palace in Cairo were also well aware of. That is also why the American CIA (in one of the secret amendments to the Camp David accords) committed itself to look after the As-Sadat regime's safety.

When we say that As-Sadat's violent death did not come like a bolt from the blue sky over the Nile valley, it is because in Egypt itself there is a possibly disunited, but not negligible, opposition to As-Sadat's policy of capitulation, betrayal and sell-out of Egypt's economy to Western capital. Everything suggests that the opposition has not been liquidated even by the merciless purges in public life and in the army. Yes, in the army where an organization had been formed by young and middle-aged officers which -- also by its name, free officers -- identifies with An-Nasir's legacy, rejects the Camp David agreements that are subordinated to the U.S. strategy in the Middle East and endorses a policy of active, anti-imperialist nonalignment.

As-Sadat's heirs and their protectors overseas, in Washington, will now try to lay blame for that which happened yesterday, for As-Sadat's death, on someone outside. The first signs have already appeared indicating that they will take advantage of As-Sadat's death to step up their brutal pressure on neighboring Libya, for example. One does not have to be a prophet to predict that, together with Zionism, they will try to concentrate their forces to intensify their aggressive behavior toward anti-imperialist and national liberation forces in the region.

However, As-Sadat's end will invariably remind them of the shakiness of their positions and of the irreversible fact that the shots at the Egyptian president were not aimed against him alone. They were also addressed to Washington, Tel Aviv and elsewhere, where the spirit of Camp David and the idea of an "American solution" for the Middle East are being favorably viewed.

PCP'S CUNHAL ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

LD081340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its general secretary, Alvaro Cunhal, left Czechoslovakia for home today. The delegation was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport the Portuguese guests were seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

WASHINGTON 'OBSESSED' WITH WORLD DOMINATION

AU071734 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky in column "We Comment": "Gambling With Mankind's Fate"]

[Text] With his decision to start the production of the MX missiles, President Reagan has begun another round in the arms race. The entire arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons will be restructured: intercontinental missiles, long-range bombers, as well as the nuclear weapons with which submarines are equipped. This is a decision which is motivated solely by a military-political gamble, the striving to change the existing parity of forces between the United States and the USSR even if it means that the United States, which already has a record military budget, will spend additional billions for arms. Together with the commencement of the production of the neutron bomb, this is the largest increase in arms since the "cold war" period at least.

At the same time, it is quite obvious that the new arms program concerns weapons of a downright offensive nature, especially those which will give the maniacs in the Pentagon the chance to wage a "preventive nuclear war". The MX missile, which Reagan has decided to produce, is a ballistic missile 2 and 1/2 times heavier than the Titan-3, which has been in underground launching silos until now. It is a 3-stage missile of intercontinental range and carries 10 payloads in its warhead, which is directed at individual targets. It is a barbaric weapon and there is no doubt that it is designed, above all, to eradicate the civilian population, because each part of the warhead has 30-times more destructive power than the bomb of the so-called Hiroshima type.

The Pentagon has received from Reagan much more than it expected, and this at a time when the United States is facing more and more crises such as unemployment, inflation and others. It is typical that the development of the MX missile began in the spring of 1979, that is, at a time when the preparation of SALT II was being concluded and when then President Carter was preparing to sign the treaty. The key principle of the treaty was strategic parity, that is, a principle whose very foundation the MX missile violates. This, too, shows how the U.S. administration was approaching the commitments it made before the entire international public, what value the signature of the U.S. president had under SALT II.

Let us have a look at the international consequences of Reagan's decision. The new round of nuclear armament worsens the international situation and dangerously draws the world toward a nuclear conflict.

After all, at the bases in which the MX missiles are to be deployed, dozens of mishaps [havarie] have occurred in recent years, each one of which could have ended catastrophically. For this reason Herbert Scoville, who heads the U.S. arms control agency, has very rightly called the Reagan decision an invitation to nuclear catastrophe.

The danger of a coincidental eruption of a conflict is also greater. Let us consider only one of many factors which could cause it. A survey carried out at the San Diego and Norfolk bases recently revealed that 48 percent of the troops smoke marijuana or are addicted to other drugs.

New weapons, particularly missiles and their nuclear warheads, constitute the further speeding up of the arms race, on which the world is currently already spending $600 billion annually, and this information is not complete. And precisely in this connection, one of the local commentators noted: "History shows that the introduction of each new type of a weapon by one country is followed by countermeasures by other countries."

Reagan's decision torpedoes everything that has been accomplished in the sphere of negotiations on limiting strategic weapons. It is easy to imagine what sort of a starting point it creates for the negotiations which are to begin in Geneva in November. It is also a slap at the international accords on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which the United States signed 13 years ago and which explicitly state that countries "will take measures aimed at ending the nuclear arms race."

International relations are now again being complicated through the fault of the United States; the fine meshwork of the negotiations on the limitation of arms, especially the most destructive ones -- which is the result of exhausting and tenacious activity by those forces of the international community which realize what a nuclear conflict would mean -- is being destroyed.

All this is happening because the United States is governed by an administration which is downright obsessed by a yearning to rule the world, which does not want to admit that history takes a path determined by factors other than the will of the Washington ruling circles.

EMBASSY RECEPTION OBSERVES GDR NATIONAL DAY

LD072014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Helmut Ziebart, ambassador of the GDR to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party in Prague today in honor of the 32nd anniversary of the birth of the GDR.

Members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Aldis Indra, Milos Jakes and Josef Korcak came to congratulate him on the occasion of the national day of his country.

Present at the friendly meeting were heads of departments of the Central Committee of the party, members of the federal and Czech governments, and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

HUSAK ADDRESSES SOLDIERS ON ARMY DAY 5 OCT

AU71250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on the speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, given at the 5 October Prague Castle reception of a CSSR army delegation on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the CSSR People's Army Day]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade G. Husak, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, all comrades present and in his own name, wholeheartedly congratulated all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army on their holiday.

He recalled the permanent heritage and ever-lasting vitality of the traditions of the combat at Dukla which will forever be remembered by the Czech and Slovak nations and by army members. He said that Dukla symbolizes the historical experience of our people -- it is only thanks to the Soviet Union and its heroic people and great army that after years of Nazi oppression our freedom, sovereignty, national and state independence could have been born. At Dukla the indestructible combat fraternity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, already strengthened in combat during the defense of Sokolovo, the liberation of Kiev, Biela Cerkev and Zaskov, was sealed with blood.

Gradually, the army is being joined by new generations, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, in order to fulfill the honorable task of defending the socialist homeland. Its equipment is being modernized and its strength and possibilities are changing but this combat bond -- born decades ago -- continues. It is the greatest duty to strengthen this bond all the time and further develop it. The Czechoslovak People's Army today is developing these traditions and ensuring a reliable defense of socialist achievements in the interest of socialism and peace. In order to nobly serve this course the army firmly stands alongside the Soviet Army and the armies of other states of the Warsaw Pact.

The leadership of the CPCZ and our socialist state, the entire society, highly praise the work of our army, and the work of officers and noncommissioned officers, all soldiers and civilian employees, in safeguarding the defense capability of the country, and in fulfilling the demanding tasks of combat and political preparedness. In this context I wish to thank them for their great efforts, Comrade Gustav Husak said, in strengthening the combat strength of the Czechoslovak People's Army; I also wish to acknowledge the selfless help provided by the members of the army in the key sections of the national economy, and their committed participation in publicly beneficial activity. In all these spheres our soldiers are demonstrating their attitude to the policy of the party, to the needs of society, and contribute to the further deepening of the unity of the army and people.

Comrade Gustav Husak further expressed the conviction that the Czechoslovak People's Army will continue to be firmly allied with the political line of the party and will fulfill responsibly the tasks laid down for it by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and that the political commitment, combat mastery, discipline and the moral-political profile of its members will continue to rise.

The demands on the work of the army clearly come to the fore in connection with the development of the current international-political situation. In this part of the address Comrade Gustav Husak described the adventurous policy of Reagan's government, the militaristic circles in the United States and other states in NATO who have caused international relations to become far more complicated. All this still more emphasizes two aspects of our work: on the one hand there is the intensification of the struggle for a peaceful solution of problems, and for detente in the world; on the other hand, we must continue to see to it that our army is competent in dealing with the tasks and requirements of today in mastering technology and military science, and also see to it that the army is well prepared politically. The way to solve the dangerous situation in international relations has been outlined by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. They are fully in line with the interests of the Czechoslovak people and for this reason we give them our full support.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, it was emphasized that the party and society will create the necessary prerequisites for our army to be a highly modern and up-to-date army whose technological equipment continues to be improved, and whose political and combat strength grows.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that the requirement of a high quality and effectiveness of work and strict economies in spending the resources entrusted to it applies to the army as much as it does to all other spheres of life. This increases the demands on the managerial and organizational work of commanders, staffs, political bodies, on the purposeful development of the creative initiative of army members, and on the activity of the party, trade union and youth organizations. Every year army commanders and political workers are entrusted with the education of tens of thousands of young people. This is a highly responsible task, the fulfillment of which in many ways determines the ripening of the young generation as a generation of committed builders and defenders of the socialist country. I would like to emphasize the significance of political education, Comrade Gustav Husak said. If a young person is to be a committed defender of the socialist state he must understand our entire development with all its circumstances and must understand that at stake is the defense of our freedom, independence, and socialist system.

Comrade Gustav Husak further noted that the Czechoslovak People's Army has a firm place in the combat bond of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states. This constitutes one of the decisive pillars of its preparedness and ability to meet its obligations at all times. The strength of the Czechoslovak People's Army is based on the rich tradition of the national liberation struggle, on the determination to defend socialism, on its internationalist character and on the fact that it draws on the rich experiences of the famous Soviet Army.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak greeted all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the occasion of their day, thanked them for their good work and wished them many successes in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

After that, Comrade Gustav Husak and other party and state representatives met the meeting's participants in a friendly and comradely discussion

HUSAK CONFERS LABOR AWARD ON SLOVAK OFFICIAL

LD071918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, conferred the Order of Labor on Pavol Hrivnak, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, deputy minister of industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in recognition of his exemplary fulfillment of economic tasks and the promotion of the chemical and consumer goods industries. The high state distinction was conferred on him on his 50th birthday and was presented by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, in Bratislava today. The ceremony was also attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and the Slovak industry minister, Alojz Kusalik,

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SRV -- Federal Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received in Prague today Le Khac, chairman of the State Committee for Sciences and Technology of the SRV. They discussed the results of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of science and technology and the development and intensification of this cooperation in the years ahead. Ladislav Supka, federal minister of technological and investment promotion, and Le Khac have signed an intergovernmental agreement for cooperation in science and technology up to 1990. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Oct 81 LD]

OPEN LETTER TO BREZHNEV FROM DISSIDENT HAVEMANN

DW081503 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Oct 81 p 4

["Open Letter to Soviet Party-State Leader Leonid Brezhnev" from "GDR regime critic" Robert Havemann]

[Text] Dear Mr Leonid Brezhnev!

Filled with concern about the future of Europe and about world peace, we appeal to you in the hope that your visit to the Federal Republic of Germany expected this fall and your meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will find a way out of the currently dangerous developments.

Increasingly more people are afraid that following more than 30 years of peace in Europe our continent is now threatened by total destruction in a nuclear world war. In Western Euroep this anxiety manifests itself particularly in the opposition to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, to the construction of the neutron bomb as well as to the nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe. If these weapons are ever used, they will turn Europe into a desert.

It is generally known that the advocates of this policy describe this so-called counter-armament by NATO as purely defensive. They say it is but a reply to the arms buildup by the Warsaw Pact countries with the new Soviet medium-range SS-20 missiles and to the great numerical superiority of Soviet armor.

In view of the magnitude of the danger threatening us, we do not think it is even necessary to ask whether this escalation of terror has yet other reasons. But how can the deployment of the missiles and cruise missiles and the neutron bomb be prevented? How can Europe, which is now the area with the biggest accumulation of nuclear warheads, be converted into a denuclearized zone?

Even though we, the signatories of this letter, assess the causes of this dangerous development quite differently, we would like to assume that originally neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact were pursuing any aggressive goals and had a purely defensive character. Regrettably, however, a terrifying arms race on both sides has led over the years to a point where two military machines bristling with arms are facing each other across the line of demarcation. They possess a destructive potential which is sufficient to kill all of mankind, not just once but perhaps 5 or 10 times over. The main cause of this arms race is the fact that neither side believes in the purely defensive intentions of the other anymore.

Rather, both sides are convinced that they have to counterreact a growing threat with continuous new arms efforts. It is unnecessary to draw attention to the dangers inherent in this. Germany's partition plays an essential role in the aggravation of the military confrontation in Europe. Originally it seemed that through the partition a dangerous aggressor had been deprived of power for good and that peace in Europe was insured. The result, however, was just the opposite because if a nuclear inferno strikes us some day, it will because the East-West confrontation turned the two German states into areas for troop deployment and for the nuclear spearhead of one side against the other. What Germany's partition created was not security but the preconditions for the deadliest of threats that has ever existed in Europe.

Any bomb or missile, or any weapon at all which is brought to Germany by our protectors does not insure peace but brings us closer to destruction. What we need is not armament but disarmament. What we need is not the strength of NATO and the Warsaw Pact but the continuation of worldwide detente policy so that NATO and the Warsaw Pact will some day become superfluous. The security of Europe is not created by military arms but by their elimination.

What matters above all is to extricate both parts of Germany from the bloc confrontation. In this connection it is opportune to recall that up until the sixties the Soviet Union repeatedly came out for the demilitarization and neutralization of all of Germany.

Now, 36 years after the end of the war, it has become an urgent necessity to conclude the peace treaties and to withdraw all occupation troops from both parts of Germany. (It goes without saying that the position of West Berlin must remain secure.) After this it should be left up to us Germans to determine how we will solve our national problem -- and nobody should be more afraid of this than of nuclear war.

To many Germans this goal appears to be worth aspiring to, even if it is utopian for the time being. They cannot imagine that the Soviet Union might be prepared to renounce its military bases in the GDR. But we believe that this is possible indeed if the U.S. bases in Germany and also in Europe in general are phased out at the same time. Simultaneously the peace treaty should stipulate, and the great powers should guarantee, that no aggressive military potential will ever be created in Germany again.

Dear Mr Brezhnev! In what is perhaps the last hour we appeal to you to seriously consider these proposals. We are convinced that no West German Government can continue to insist on the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons if the USSR Government declares its readiness to negotiate on such a proposal concerning the reduction of tension in Europe and if, beyond that, it facilitates such negotiations by renouncing any further increase in its medium-range weapons against Western Europe.

Considering the 20 million casualties your country suffered in World War II which was unleashed by Germany, and in view of the more than 5 million lives lost by our people, security and the safeguarding of peace must be the supreme commandment of policies especially for our two nations.

Please accept the expression of our esteem.

Signatories from the GDR: Robert Havemann; R.S. (physicist); Gerd Poppe (physicist); Ranier Eppelmann (parson); Ruediger Rosenthal, Hans Donarski, Thomas Beyer, Sascha Andersen, Ekkehard Maass, Christian Kloss, Bernd Janowski, Jan Markowski, Wolfgang Mahel, Harmut Bonk.

Gruenheide, 20 September 1981

Peter Leisegang, Bernd Fiebinger (youth consultant, Berlin-Pamkow); Christian Weu (skilled worker); Winfried Weu (skilled worker); Eberhard Henke (manager); Bernd Schroeder (youth deacon); Uwe Kulisch (worker); Ralf Syrowadka (youth deacon); Bernd Kahlau (houseman); Eva-Maria Eppelmann (housewife); Helma Kublik (skilled worker); Katja Havemann (housewife); Gerhard Dietrich (industrial economist);

Gruenheide, 25 September 1981.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR NEUBAUER

AU081453 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- On Saturday army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic, received Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic. During the meeting, at which quesitons of mutual interest were discussed, Horst Neubauer handed the prime minister of the Polish People's Republic a letter from Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FISCHER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU071447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a cordial talk.

They conducted an exchange of ideas on joint tasks in implementing the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community for securing peace, ending the arms race and continuing and deepening detente. They agreed that in the current tense international situation substantial steps toward limiting and reducing strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would be of great importance. Both partners in the talk resolutely advocated a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Oskar Fischer and Istvan Roska expressed their satisfaction over the development of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting was also attended by Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

Istvan Roska is in the GDR for consultations at the invitation of Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU051036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Report on address by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at opening of the FDGB National Executive Committee's scientific conference in Berlin 30 September]

[Text] In his opening address Harry Tisch said that the scientific conference on the subject "traditions, teachings and heritage of the revolutionary struggle of the German workers class for social security" is of extraordinary importance. This results from the interests of the workers class and all working people in the present situation. "Peace in the world," the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee said, "is subjected to serious threats. They have their roots in the aggravated confrontation course, in the intensified arms race policy of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO. With the shrill, discordant accompanying music of anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns the arms race has been escalated to an hitherto unknown extent.

In view of this situation we stress: The basic truth, decisive for the correct orientation of people in our time, is: Socialism and peace are identical."

In Socialism No One Can Profit From War

This important truth, the speaker noted, is fully covered by the socialist social reality. There are no classes and strata which could try to satisfy their interests through armament, war preparations and war. The increased tendency toward worsening the international situation comes from the armament monopolies which, striving for maximum profits, inspire and also implement a policy for which the peoples may have to pay dearly.

Harry Tisch recalled a statement by Karl Liebknecht who said in the struggle against the armament monopolies that these monopolies even exceed the immorality of a highwayman. If the highwayman demanded from the victim he held up: "Money or life", the armament monopolies finally demand both, as Karl Liebknecht warned so enthusiastically: Money and life.

"Peace is the basic prerequisite of human existence. Preparations for war, and war itself, strain and devalue all efforts for improving our life, for social security and social progress," said the speaker. "Today in the GDR we intensively work as a result of the victorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, the SED, so that the idea of socialism is fulfilled: to do everything for the benefit and the happiness of the working people."

Harry Tisch named the political power of the workers class and its allies, the socialist ownership conditions, the planned economy and the initiative and creativity which the working people develop with the help of their trade unionist class organization as advantages of the socialist order. Based on these advantages, we create the material preconditions for progressively guaranteeing and even further shaping social security and safety in our country.

Economic and social policy form a firm unity in this spirit. In accordance with the growth of the national economic possibilities we are implementing a social-political program which is unique in our history. It affects every household and every family and enhances in the working collectives the readiness for performance and a climate in which the initiatives of the working people will prosper.

"With the decisions of the 10th SED Congress," the speaker declared, "we continue the course of the main task, the policy to the benefit of the people in the 1980's in further shaping the developed socialist society. In this connection the implementation of our continuous, stable social policy cannot be imagined without the active participation and contribution of the trade union."

The chairman of the National Executive Committee expressed his hope that the conference will make a constructive contribution to discussing, analyzing and generalizing experiences to the advantage of the future work which is now concentrated on preparing for the 10th FDGB Congress. He continued: "We understand our entire work for the working people as an implementation of the great historic assignment which was scientifically founded by Marx, Engels and Lenin."

Stick and Carrot in the Arsenal of the Reaction

In this connection Harry Tisch unmasked the attempts currently undertaken in the FRG to represent symbolic figures of the reaction like Bismarck and the Kaiser as the progenitors of social progress.

"For everybody who is even somewhat familiar with the history of the workers movement all that can be hardly be surpassed in ridiculousness," the speaker siad. "As Bismarck could not master the aspiring revolutionary workers movement which was increasing under the influence of Marx and Engels, not even by using the stick of the law against socialists, he linked the policy of the stick with a piece of carrot. That which was positive for the workers class in the altogether modest measures of 1881 was the result of its own valiant appearance."

There are no doubts, Harry Tisch continued, that the militant traditions of the workers class, its capacity to defend its class interests in a conscious, organized, uniform and cohesive way, are particularly necessary in the present.

Intensified Armament Course Is Linked With Social Degradation

Each day provides now information about the far-reaching process of social degradation in the leading capitalist industrialized countries, in which the effects of the economic crises combine with those of the NATO armament decision to disastrous consequences for the working people. The speaker recalled the great protest demonstration organized by the U.S. trade unions against this policy in Washington and other actions in England, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the FRG and other West European countries.

Harry Tisch stated that the intensified armament policy does not contain crisis-like consequences, but increases them, that it inexorably demands its price and makes bigger and bigger holes in the glorified net of social security.

Harry Tisch called the active commitment of the trade unions to armament limitation and disarmament, to detente and peaceful cooperation among the countries an irrefutable dictate of our time, for there is no more and no less at stake than the preserving of life, the guaranteeing of the achievements that have been made and the gaining of new possibilities to improve the living conditions of people.

"The FDGB," he finally said, "will make its militant contribution to all that in guaranteeing the interests of the workers class and all GDR working people. We will also use our trade union elections which will take place in the near future to further implement the great strategic orientation toward the continuous and stable continuation of the social policy in the 1980's set by the 10th SED Congress with good results in life."

BRIEFS

NORWAY AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL -- On 25 September Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, received for a farewell visit Erik Dons, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to the GDR. Horst Sindermann praised the continuous development of relations between the two countries, which is a useful contribution to overcoming the increased international tensions. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

SIERRA LEONE AMBASSADOR -- On 25 September Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, received for a farewell visit Andrew Brima, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the GDR. Horst Sindermann praised the friendly relations between the two countries and to the active contribution of Sierra Leone and its president, Siaka Stevens to preserving peace, eliminating conflicts and overcoming remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH FRENCH POLITICIANS -- At a colloquium local politicians and deputies from the Potsdam Bezirk and from French partner towns and communities underlined the joint responsibility for peace. Brunhilde Hanke, mayor of Potsdam and GDR State Council member, stressed that this working meeting was held to contribute to detente and to the peaceful coexistence of peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

NEW PILOT SYSTEM -- At a conference which ended on 25 September in Rostock representatives of the navigation control organs of all countries bordering on the Baltic Sea adopted an agreement on the use of qualified pilots with a state license for regulating the seagoing traffic in the Baltic Sea. The agreement, which will come into force on 1 January 1982, provides that all captains of ships from countries not bordering on the Baltic Sea take such a pilot aboard when entering the Baltic Sea. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND In German 28 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA -- A delegation of the Nicaraguan radio and television headed by Frederico Lopez, secretary for media in the National Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], held an exchange of experiences in the GDR. At the end of the visit an agreement was signed on cooperation in the field of radio and television. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

MAROTHY LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO WARSAW

LD081828 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 October (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest party committee headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, left for Warsaw on Thursday at the invitation of the Warsaw party committee.

GYENES MSZMP OFFICIALS CONCLUDE TALKS IN FRG

AU071449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 81 p 5

[MTI report: "Andras Gyenes Has Concluded His Talks in the FRG"]

[Text] Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who had been in the FRG since 27 September, concluded his visit on 2 October.

During the second phase of his visit, he met with Heinz Oskar Vetter, president of the German Trade Union Federation, Johannes Rau, premier of the North Rhine-Westphalia Province, and other leaders of the province. He exchanged views with a group of the Social Democratic deputies of the federal parliament. He visited Trier, where he paid a visit to the research center of the Friedrich Ebert foundation and the memorial museum installed at the house where Karl Marx was born.

Andras Gyenes had final talks with his host, Herbert Wehner, president of the SPD parliamentary faction and member of the party Presidium. They mutually stressed that the talks have again strengthened the importance of political contacts and dialogues in relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG. They believe they should be further intensified also for the sake of contributing to European peace, security and cooperation.

The meeting and talks were attended by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the International Affairs department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Central Committee staff member ARPAD Horgita.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING ANGOLAN DELEGATION

Officials at Talks

LD071750 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct (MTI) -- The official Hungarian-Angolan talks began in Budapest Tuesday afternoon.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, headed the Hungarian negotiating delegation which included Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC; Frigyes Puja, foreign minister; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food industry; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Adam Juhasz, undersecretary for the Ministry of Industry; Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister; and Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat of international economic relations of the Council of Ministers.

The Angolan delegation was headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor and head of state, and included Alfonso van Dunen Mbinda, foreign secretary of the MPLA-Party of Labor CCP, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, foreign minister; Artur Vidal Gomes, minister of agriculture; Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Ministry of Industry; Colonel Antonio Jose Mirando, staff member; Paulino Pinto Joad, undersecretary for cooperation; Major Jose Maria, secretary of defence and security of the president's office; and Carlos Fernandes, foreign secretary of the president's office.

At the cordial and friendly meeting Janos Kadar informed the guests about socialist building work in Hungary, execution of the resolutions of the 12th congress of the HSWP and about the future tasks. Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke about the efforts the Angolan people were making under the guidance of the MPLA-Party of Labor in protection of the revolutionary achievements, the country's independence and sovereignty as well as territorial integrity. The parties exchanged views about the relations of the two countries stressing that they are developing dynamically in the spirit of internationalist friendship. Both sides expressed the conviction that there are still uptapped areas where the many-sided cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Angolan People's Republic could be enriched.

Military Academy Tour

LD071730 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Dos Santos, head of the Angolan party and state delegation, visited the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy. He was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. Maj Gen Barna Kazai, commander of the military academy, informed the guests about the officers' training and demonstrated the equipment used in training.

Talks Continue 7 Oct

LD072036 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Oct (MTI) -- Wednesday morning, while Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited the Lajos Kossuth military college, several members of his party started negotiations with their Hungarian counterparts.

Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja and Paulo Teixeira Jorge discussed current international issues, and attached special attention to the situation in the south African region and Namibia during their talks in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

With Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress in the chair, the Hungarian and Angolan ministers of foreign trade, industry and agriculture surveyed the results of cooperation. Then Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Artur Vidal Gomes, Angolan minister of agriculture, discussed issues of cooperation in agriculture, with special attention to the development of relations established in poultry and pig farming, fodder production and fresh water fish breeding. Adam Juhasz, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, and his counterpart, Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry, surveyed issues of transport and cooperation as well as the opportunities for extending cooperation in health service, communications, telecommunications and energetics.

Kadar Receives Dos Santos

LD071930 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Oct (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, had discussions with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic. At the meeting which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete understanding, the sides exchanged views about some important questions of the international situation, paying special attention to the problems of the African Continent. They reviewed the relations of the two countries and confirmed the intention to deepen cooperation which serves the interests of both peoples. The meeting was attended also by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council; by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Alfonso van Dunen Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party CC and foreign affairs secretary of the CC.

Dos Santos Tours Cooperative

LD082150 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 October (MTI) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and his party, who is currently staying on an official and friendship visit to Hungary, visited County Fejer on Thursday. The delegation was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as other officials.

The programme started in the Vorosmarty cooperative of Szekesfehervar, where the guests were received by Gabor Soos, state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and leading officials of the county and the cooperative. Ference Toke, president of the cooperative, said that the 480 members of the cooperative cultivate 3,300 hectares and last year's average yield from wheat amounted to 5.1 tonnes, and sunflower to 2.4 tonnes per hectare. The annual production value exceeds 160 million forints.

The delegation visited the cooperative's poultry hatchery where 2 million chickens are annually produced and a part of them delivered to African markets. Then Eduardo dos Santos inspected the cattle breeding plant of 800 cows, the vegetable sorting machine and fodder drying equipment, and spoke highly about what he had seen.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO GDR COUNTERPARTS

LD062032 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 October (MTI) -- Jands Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a cable of greetings to Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the German Socialist Unity Party [GSUP] Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the GDR, and to Prime Minister Willi Stoph congratulating them on their country's national day.

In the cable the Hungarian leaders express the respect and appreciation of the Hungarian people of the outstanding results the workers of the GDR have attained under the guidance of the GSUP in building advanced socialist society, in strengthening the national economy, in developing science and in making culture flourish, during the past decade.

"We highly appreciate that the many-sided cooperation and friendship of our parties, countries and peoples are developing steadily in every area on the base of the principles of Marxism-Leninsm and proletarian internationalism to the good of peace and the benefit of our peoples," runs the telegram in which the Hungarian leaders wish further success to the leaders and people of the GDR in building advanced socialist society, in protecting peace and international security and in promotion of social progress.

LAZAR, KADAR ATTEND OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD08231 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Oct (MTI) -- The autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest Thursday. In attendance are Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Agenda: A report on the situation of Hungarian agriculture and food industry as well as the implementation of the land property and land protection acts will be heard and discussed, to be followed by the report summing up observations from the execution of the act on the defense of human environment.

SOLIDARITY KKP MEETS 8 OCT TO ELECT PRESIDIUM

LD081306 Warsaw Domestic in Polish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] This morning at the building of the (?rector's office) at Gdansk University the first session of the newly elected National C nsultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity has opened. [Words indistinct] the commis .. will consitute itself, will elect the Presidium and two deputy chairmen. Also initial decisions will be made on the most urgent actions concerning implementation of the program and congress resolution. Only journalists of the union press have been admitted to the session. A press conference has been announced for this afternoon.

New Spokesman Appointed

LD081654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The first session of the newly-elected National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity has opened at the University of Gdansk. A UPI correspondent reports that so far the National Commission has not made any decisions nor did the first round of elections to the Presidium produce any results. The correspondent says that the only decision made at today's session was to appoint the Solidarity representative for the Gdansk region, Marek (Brunet), as the union spokesman; he replaces Janusz Onyszkiewicz in this position. The press conference scheduled for this afternoon has been called off.

Solidarity Officials Elected

LD082016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Commission was elected as was the controlling body of the KKP [as heard] which are the six chairmen of the largest regional boards in the country. To the Presidium of the KKP 11 people were elected who will permanently stay in Gdansk. They are: Ryszard Blaszczyk of the Slask-Dabrowa region; Andrzej Konarski, Lower Silesia; Miroslaw Krupinski, Warmia and Mazury region; Jacek Merkel, Gdansk; Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Mazowsze; Grzegorz Palka, Lodz; Jozef Patyna, Slask-Dabrowa region; Antoni Pakarczuk, Bydgoszcz; Jan Waszkiewicz, Lower Silesia; Stanislaw Wadolowski, western Pomorze; and Grazyna Wendt-Przyblska, Plock. The 12th person to complete the entire composition of the Presidium will be elected at the next session of the KKP Presidium.

The composition of the six-person control body of the KKP Presidium comprises the chairmen of the following large regional boards: Zbigniew Bujak, Mazowsze; Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Lower Silesia; Zdzislaw Rozwalak, Wielkopolska; Waclaw Sikora, Molopolska, Andrzej Slowik, Lodz and Leszek Waliszewski, Slask-Dabrowa region.

In connection with the election to the Presidium of the previous press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewcz, he was compelled to resign from that post; the newly elected KKP press spokesman was previously press spokesman of the Gdansk region main board -- Marek (Brunet), an academic employee in Gdansk.

Walesa Interview on TU Program

LD082230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Interview with Lech Walesa at the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission session in Gdansk on 8 October by Tadeusz Nickiewicz -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The first National Commission following the first congress. The course of the session: What was talked about here; what is the object of controversy? There is a dispute, which is proven by [word indistinct] of journalists and (?closing the doors).

[Answer] There are no great disputes. At the same time, we are a little overtired and we do not pay attention to little things, little statutory details that we once recorded exactly. Now we don't have this precision. And here we're fighting over petty things which, all in all, are important [word indistinct] is a lawyer and (?he picks us up on all this) but there is no conflict over the main things. I think that it really seemed that this commission was going to be difficult, but it is a sensible commission. It can be seen that all these people want what is good. [Word indistinct] they want (?to somehow fit in) groups who it seemed to me would (?pull something). It turned out that this wasn't the case. All the people who are here are people who want to do something, and that is edifying. I'm glad about that.

[Question] Will the Presidium be elected today?

[Answer] The Presidium will be elected today even if we have hunger on the scale of [word indistinct] of the pope (?to be elected). We will do this; we must start the work today, and we sill start it. Some ought to have a little rest, but at the same time I think that everyone will be used. Even those who will not be luminaries. However, I will not lose sight of them and they will take part in various other matters which are necessary for the union -- for example, matters such as Andrzej Gwiazda or Karol Modzelewski will be exploited to the maximum. I will not permit them not to be exploited. At the same time, they will (?not) have these honors, these distinctions. But are these important?

[Question] The union program adopted yesterday evening is almost 40 pages long. Journalists have not yet received it. How would you describe it? What is most important for the next weeks, and the next months?

[Answer] All in all, I think that we have the program we worked out there, quite a nice one, and there are a lot of things that are necessary and a lot of things that are less necessary. At the same time, I think that life and our situation will give us the second program. At the same time, I do not think that the matter lies with the program. The program is one thing, and its execution is another. Depending on how we carry it out, this program can still be enlarged. At the same time, one can so destroy this program when implementing it that it will be carried out only minimally.

[Question] There are socioeconomic matters in the program. As the Western press in particular writes, there are even political matters. It's almost a 4-year Sejm. Excuse me (?a moment).

[Answer] Once again, one has to remember that one can negate that. At the same time, one has to take a different view. I take a different view of this. It seems to me that this is just what Solidarity is: all groups, all social groups, joined together, all professions and all orientations. Looking at the program in this way, we reach the conclusion that the whole of society, the whole of Poland, has thought up something in common.

[Question] Which of the matters most important for society and for Poland will go into the front line? (?With which) will the program begin to be implemented? From today? From tomorrow?

[Answer] There are many important issues and many which should already begin, should have begun, even 3 days ago. But I think that for the moment we have to set up those authorities as quickly as possible, not even authorities but those representative bodies, and they will consider how to solve in time, as quickly as possible, the problems we have promised to solve. It is hard for me to say, because to tell you the truth, I have not read the program.

[Question] The talks with the government -- when and by what process? Are there any initial signs that such talks (?will take place).

[Answer] We have been given very short notice of a new date, but we have to meet it. We have to because [words indistinct] we will really do honest work. For that reason, we will begin talks very quickly in order (?to meet the deadlines).

At the same time, we will not start talks on a grand scale, because we are not ready for them. We will enter into, or rather we will only carry out the minimum that is necessary, so that society [word indistinct] which elected us, accept it. However, we will be preparing for later, for (?more than has been proposed to us). Those talks will be a little larger and broader. But that is outside the plan.

[Question] You say you don't know the program exactly?

[Answer] I don't. I have a slightly different program; that is to say, I personally offered a different program. In effect, I have to carry out the one that was given to me, but I shall be wanting to carry out that program following a concept which is simpler and which society can comprehend. So, I will implement the program, but under a slightly different concept. I will be striving for something different, but definitely something that will be better. If it can be carried out, it will be accepted and will get applause.

[Question] You have repeated many times that you don't [word indistinct] an office, that you do not like bureaucracy. Unfortunately, life has imposed its rules. Bureaucracy will be necessary.

[Answer] Yes. It is hard for me to come to terms with that. I have never liked inkwells and offices, but I know that there has to be some of that. At the same time, I will be trying today to do as little as possible of those things that I don't like.

[Question] In a few days' time it may already be winter, the first frosts.

[Answer] I think that although there are indeed a great many troubles, and there will be many troubles, I assess them as technical troubles. If a good interfactory Founding Committee in a good town will succeed in technically resolving grievances, I have already said simply that we will buy things district by district, street by street. In fact, some plants will be stopped or there will be no work, which requires technological planning to assure the least suffering possible.

At the same time we will quickly try to somehow import more, to somehow come to an agreement with farmers to have more.

[Question] Can we look to the future with a small dose of optimism?

[Answer] No, nobody will resolve problems for us. We are alone and we must help ourselves. We will help ourselves -- first of all through understanding and through searching for technical solutions which would be of assistance to us.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Answer] Thank you.

WARSAW NOTES END OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS IN GDANSK

LD081720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After 18 days of deliberations, the first national Solidarity congress has ended in Gdansk. It was indeed a marathon. Its participants tried to take a stand on all possible topics from strictly union issues to those affecting public life in Poland. The atmosphere was heated, and the deliberations stormy with plenty of controversial speeches. Many, sometimes mutually contradictory, draft resolutions and various kinds of declarations and statements were put forward. Only some of those documents were approved by the delegates; several votes were held on some of them. The elections took a similar course.

The most important matter is the union's program. One can, of course, stop and ask oneself how much of it is propaganda and how many are injunctions for practical activity; how many formulas arose under the influence of uncontrolled emotions and immaturity and how many under the influence of voices of commonsense and recognition of the reality. Every organization, in any case, is assessed more on its everyday actions than on its programs, but the final document of the Solidarity congress has a particular significance. It affects an organization numbering many millions, born out of the worker protest last August -- formally a trade union and practically a sociopolitical movement with great ambitions to shape life in our country.

The introduction to the program resolution is the 21 points of the agreement reached a year ago in Gdansk. That is a symbol of the dialogue between the workers' representatives and the government. It would seem, however, to be the only symbol. The next chapters do not return to the topics of cooperation and agreement. The word 'socialism' does not appear in the document one single time, which has also been noted by the Western new agencies in their commentaries today.

One cannot, of course, draw the conclusion from this that Solidarity is in favor of some other system of government or of a return to capitalism. The points of the program concerning trade union matters -- chapters four and five -- and also many others, particularly those on economic reforms, indicate that the congress favors public ownership and self-management and profound reforms in the general public interest. There are many proposals in this document which could be regarded as a plan for cooperation with the government, but unfortunately they only 'could be,' because the congress drew up its stand on the issue of the reforms as an alternative proposal.

There can be no prospects of development for our country according to the principle "either...or," regardless of the convictions of the authors of the program. The aspirations of society can be met only as a result of implementing a program of improvement which is generally accepted and bold, but which also takes all the realities into account: political, economic and social.

SOLIDARITY PROGRAM RESOLUTION SUMMARY, REACTION

LD081228 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Solidarnosc Programme Resolution" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP) -- The first chapter, a preamble of the programme resolution adopted today, says that the union arose from the rebellion of the Polish society against discrimination of different outlooks and economic exploitation. This was the protest against the existing system of exercising power.

Solidarnosc links many social currents, and unites people with different philosophies of life and different political beliefs. We were united by a protest against injustice, abuses of power, and monopolizing the right to define and to express strivings of the entire nation. However, Solidarnosc defines itself in the resolution as the force able not only to protest but also as the force that desires to build Poland that will be just for everybody and drawing inspiration from common human values.

The society, goes on this part of the document, must be able to speak with a full voice and express a variety of social and political views. It must be able to organize itself in a way which provides everybody with just participation in material and spiritual values of the nation and liberation of all its creative possibilities and forces. We want to genuinely socialize the system of management. Therefore, we strive for a self-governed Poland. The resolution goes on to stress that the union will support everything which consolidates national and state sovereignty, foster free development of national culture and handling down historical heritage. We believe that our national identity must be fully respected.

The second chapter of the programme says that in the face of a national tragedy Solidarnosc can no longer limit itself to waiting and exerting pressure on the authorities to meet their obligations stemming from the agreements. We are the only guarantor for the society and that is why the union deemed its basic duty to take all possible short and long-range steps to salvage Poland from ruin and the society from poverty, despondency and self-destruction. There is no other way to attain this goal but to restructure the state and the economy on the basis of democracy and all-round social initiative.

We are fully aware that the Polish society expects us to do service just in such a way.

The nation will not forgive anybody the betrayal of the ideals for the fulfillment of which Solidarnosc was set up. The nation will not forgive anybody if his steps, born even of the best will, lead to a bloodshed. This awareness, stresses the resolution, demands that we should implement our ideals gradually, so that each successive task will get the society's backing. The resolution also points to responsibility which makes it imperative to acknowledge the alignment of forces set up in Europe after World War II. We want to carry out the work of the great transformation, started by us, without violating international alliances.

The chapter discussing the union's stand on the crisis and the economic reform (?show) that the government announced a programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. The union declines to support this programme because it does not mobilize many important reserves of the economy and does not enjoy public confidence. The authors of the document believe that the crisis can be overcome swiftly only by making decisions of the authorities fully credible. This credibility makes it necessary to appoint people to top posts in the national economy who are excellent experts and who enjoy confidence of the society.

Discussing the need for a reform striving for self-management and democracy, the resolution demands the abolition of a centralized management of the economy and separating bodies of economic administration from political authority. The resolution says that a socially-owned enterprise, managed by the crew and operatively run by the director, should be the basic organizational unit of the economy. One of the programme theses says that the struggle against the crisis and the economic reform must be carried out under public supervision. That is why the union demands the setting up of a social council for national economy which would be empowered to size up the government's economic policy, the economic situation and economic legal acts.

The chapter "Protection of Work as the Main Task of the Union" says that Solidarnosc comes out for universal right to work and against unemployment.

In the plants where employment cuts are to take place, factory commissions should examine the possibilities of such changes within mills that staffers threatened with dismissals could do a different job or undertake a short time work without losing their wages.

The fifth chapter is entitled "Solidarity Society -- Social Policy." It defines the lines of the union's actions to defend the interests of a family, working women, young couples and single mothers.

A successive chapter entitled "A Self-Governed Republic", being in a way the union's political declaration, says that the principles of the philosophical, social, political and cultural pluralism should be the basis of democracy. The chapter says that the union will back and protect civic actions aiming to present various political, economic and social programmes to the society and to organize itself so as to implement these programmes. The basis of the self-governed republic consists in genuine and freely elected workers' and territorial self-government bodies. This chapter of the programme resolution also says that there is a need for the union authorities to draft new regulations governing elections to People's Councils.

The union deems it purposeful to examine the need for setting up a self-governed body (a self-government chamber of a socio-economic chamber) on the level of the supreme state authorities and similar institutions on lower levels. Their task would be to supervise the implementation of the programme for the economic reform and the economic policy.

The next assertion of this part of the programme deals with the state's legislation which must guarantee the basic civic liberties and respect the principles that all citizens and all institutions of public life are equal before the law.

The final part of the sixth chapter deals with the union's stand on mass media which, according to the authors of the programme, should serve the entire society and be under its control.

The seventh chapter titled "Our Union" contains a statement that the basis of the Solidarnosc life is democracy based on submitting to the will of the majority and respecting beliefs of the minority.

The workers' and civic interests of members of the union are realized mainly by agreements and when they fail, by protest actions.

The authors deem the final part of the draft of the programme resolution, the eighth chapter entitled "New Social Contracts", as a sort of summing up of the entire document.

The anti-crisis agreement must ensure survival of the coming winter for the society, point out the lines of getting out of the crisis and be the first test of cooperation between the authorities and the society. An agreement on the economic reform requires such kind of cooperation to radically alter the hitherto economic order. The reform should guarantee the management of factories by the crews in the economic system reconciling the market laws with socialized planning.

The agreement on the self-governed republic must chart the directions and ways of democratizing institutions of public life.

The programme of the Solidarnosc actions, say the final formulations, is first of all an obligation that the union undertakes towards Poland. We do not think that we have a monopoly of truth. We are ready to hold an honest and loyal dialogue with the authorities and to seek proper decisions which would best serve Poland and realize the interests of employees and citizens.

The programme of the union was finally adopted by 455 votes, with 65 delegates against and 91 abstaining.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE on TU Program

AU081305 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Jacek Moskwa commentary: "For a New Social Accord"]

[Excerpts] The official debate on the Solidarity draft program resolution began on Wednesday [30 September]. The resolution consists of 34 directive theses and their expansions and presents for the first time since the Gdansk and Szczecin demands a comprehensive position of the new social movement. Some of the theses are obvious and will easily to be accepted by society and by the power apparatus. The implementation of other theses will signify a far-reaching evolution of the sociopolitical system; but let us state clearly that this evolution will involve improvements or even a thorough transformation of this system and not destruction and then construction from scratch.

The most crucial is the last thesis -- the 34th -- which states that Solidarity wants a new social accord. Its expansion states that "Solidarity guarantees the 1980 agreements and expects their consistent implementation." However, these agreements are now in part historical documents. Hundreds and hundreds of the obligations entered into by the government have remained pieces of paper, and the country is plunging deeper and deeper into its economic and social crisis.

Solidarity regards a new social accord as an indivisible and interconnected issue. Such a position creates an opportunity to make a bold maneuver toward the future, to reestablish the abandoned dialogue, regardless of what difficulties it may bring to the two sides.

We still do not know whether the program will be adopted as it now is, but let us assume that it will be and that Solidarity's new authorities will negotiate with government representatives. However, it would be bad if Solidarity people brought to the negotiating table the intention to renege on the accords signed previously. Karol Modzelewski spoke about that when he said that too radical political demands might signify the abandonment of the August accords.

The same thing may happen to the compromise on the procedure of appointing managers -- a compromise that was reached with such difficulty. At that time, this issue was not clarified to the very end.

The Solidarity congress is following very peculiar paths, and the extensive range of the issues tackled is responsible for the fact that issues once tackled disappear from the delegates' field of vision to come back, quite unexpectedly, later on. This was the case with the laws on enterprises and self-management, which provoked a lively discussion during the first sessions of the present round of the congress and which have unexpectedly come up at today's session when voting was attempted on the basic theses of the corresponding act of the Sejm. This is why we do not know whether the Sejm laws will be accepted -- even though with reservations -- or rejected.

I think that a rejection would have very bad results -- a threat to a future comprehensive social accord. The old principle that accords must be observed must be binding on both sides to an agreement if these are not to remain mere pieces of paper.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

3, 4 Oct Debates

AU081011 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Teresa Grabczynska, Zbigniew Wrobel report on the 3 and 4 October sessions of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Excerpts] The day the Solidarity congress will end is still unknown. The congress passed a motion appealing to the people of the tricity for board and lodging for the delegates and prolonging the congress until further notice.

On Saturday the candidates for the Revision Commission were presented and the first round of voting was completed. Only 7 of 25 mandates were filled. During the afternoon session Jan Kulaj, chairman of the Private Farmers' Solidarity, stressed the need for closer and better cooperation between the two unions and appealed to the National Consultative Commission (KKP) to set up a committee for cooperation with his union. He also criticized some Solidarity activists who advocate establishing rural trade unions outside of his union.

At the evening session an emergency motion was submitted to the effect that the congress should take a stand on the cigarette price hike.

During the Sunday morning session the delegates adopted resolutions on handicapped people, the publication of SOLIDARNOSC and the refusal to grant visas to congress guests. The draft resolutions on cooperation with the Private Transportation of Drivers' Trade Union, on the Poles abroad and on ending the prosecutor's repressions against Solidarity members were returned for further treatment.

The Sunday afternoon session was devoted almost entirely to the presentation of some 150 candidates for the 69 seats on the KKP. The candidates often stated that they belonged to no political party. They were often asked about PZPR membership and how they proposed to work in the KKP while working in plant committees and in regional boards. It is a fact that the overwhelming majority of the candidates are Solidarity's functionaries.

Ministers Marian Krzak and Zdzislaw Krasinski arrived in the congress hall before 2300. After they had explained why cigarette prices had been raised and that part of the revenue on this account would be used by the health service and social benefits, a discussion, interrupted by formal motions and uncontrolled speeches, began.

Factions at Congress

AU081024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Anna Pawlowska article: "With Whom, Against What, and Where To?"]

[Excerpt] The differences that assert themselves at the Solidarity congress are in most cases tactical differences and concern the choice of the method of attacking the apparatus of power and the existing social structures. Is it to be going "a great leap" or "a small step?" The advocates of the latter are more experienced politicians, of course, who know the history of counterrevolutionary activities and who are able to draw conclusions from it. It is true that the champions of social accord -- yes, there are such champions among [Solidarity] functionaries and among experts -- have been decisively overwhelmed and shouted down, unfortunately.

Tactical decisions may vary, and I personally believe that in the final reckoning the more experienced delegates will check the radicals. However, as the discussion has revealed, the latter will not hear of giving up their strategic aim to build -- on the ruins of a Poland making for socialism -- the "self-governing republic" that was promised in Gdansk. No one has asked the mass of members about their views on this issue....

Does this mean that the August accords, the socialist line of renewing the country's life and the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress are inevitably going to break down? It does not mean and cannot mean that because in such a case we would have to say that various foreign commentators, who call us a nation of suicides, were right. There are no such nations in the world, and we are no exception. But what is necessary is to realize as soon as possible and most accurately on what issue we reached agreement in August 1980 with hope and with resolution to act: With whom, against what and where to have we decided to go? All of us should realize that -- party members, nonparty people, urban and rural people, the young and the old in Solidarity and outside it.

The most reckless leading circles of Solidarity want and know how to interpret in only one way the justified concern caused by the political processes within Solidarity: as the fear that is able to exort all possible and impossible concessions. This means primarily the fear of the power apparatus and also of all the forces, orientations and groups believeing in real socialism. Neither the Politburo statement nor the government's declaration in mid-September have helped to eliminate those arrogant illusions, the holders of which, who continue to shout loudly in the Oliwia Hall that they will not be browbeaten, still believe that they will succeed in browbeating all other people -- society, the government, the Sejm, the party and other political parties.

It seems important -- very important -- that no one should back those illusions by actions or words, while most profoundly respecting the line of accord and stretching the hand of conciliation to the very end. This is because concern for Poland, the people and trade unions, including Solidarity, is not and cannot be tantamount to fear, helplessness and resignation under the threat of catastrophe.

1 Oct Congress Session

AU071551 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Teresa Grabczynska, Zbigniew Wrobel report on the 1 October session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Excerpts] The 1 October session of the second round of the Solidarity congress continued discussing the Solidarity draft program dealing with the economy, costs, prices, employment and social policy.

The afternoon press conference was devoted primarily to economic reform and self-management. Representatives of the regions that presented their programs on those subjects to the congress -- Grzegorz Palka from Lodz, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk from Lower Silesia as well as experts Ryszard Bugaj and Kielczewski -- spoke about their controversies concerning not so much the concept of the reform as the manner of implementing a new economic policy.

Following a lunch break, the congress continued to debate socioeconomic issues. The first speeches very often referred to social policy, especially with regard to handicapped people.

The evening press conference was dominated by questions asked of Ryszard Bugaj, who represents Mazowsze and is an expert, and of SOLIDARNOSC editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki. The journalists referred to the speech by expert Stefan Kurowski, who at the congress once again had lauded his "alternative program" and rejected any alternative for it. They asked R. Bugaj how he viewed S. Kurowski's statement on capitulation policy and his personal attacks aginst him. R. Bugaj said that, although the final draft version of the program did not contain the term "conversion" used by Kurowski, it used the term "a shift," which is clearer. He also said that the program ignored the issues of the arms industry for political reasons.

The journalists asked a question about the radio commentary that referred to the views of some delegates who appealed for the restoration of capitalism. J. Onyszkiewicz replied that a 10 million strong union may include the people who profess antisocialist views, but he left it to the journalists to judge whether such views were aimed at the congress. At this point R. Bugaj supplied a typical interpretation of "socialist views," saying that the congress' standing ovation for Prof Edward Lipinski's speech, who, Bugaj said, has been a socialist since 1906, attested to the socialist and not the antisocialist stance of the delegates.

At this point we would like to comment: It has once again turned out that when two people say the same thing they often have quite different things in mind....

WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE IN PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI

LD081746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the tense situation in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship caused by the deteriorating supply of food, particularly meat, to the inhabitants of this region, a meeting has been held in Warsaw between the Piotrkow Trybunalski authorities, representatives of NSZZ Solidarity and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach. The meeting discussed the possibility of obtaining a full guarantee to cover the amount of meat for which supply coupons have been issued and the making up of the arrears from the previous months.

The regional board of Solidarity decided to begin a strike in the whole region on 12 October. Since 6 October a state of strike readiness has been maintained in the enterprises in Tomaszow Mazowiecki to represent the whole voivodship.

Further on Food Shortages

LD081940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The deteriorating supply situation for the inhabitants of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship as regards all foodstuffs, particularly meat, was the subject of a meeting held in the office of the Council of Ministers attended by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec, first Secretary of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee Stanislaw Kolasa, the Piotrkow Voivoda Wlodzimierz Stefanski and representatives of the trade unions.

The trade unionists have briefed the deputy premier on the extremely difficult situation regarding the supplies of basic foods for the population in Piotrokow Trybunalski Voivodship. The government representatives have agreed to set up a special commission which will arrive in Piotrkow Trybunalski on 13 October. It will be empowered to make decisions designed to improve appreciably the supplies of food to the markets in this voivodship.

SOLIDARITY, BRANCH UNION CLASH AT FACTORY

LD082124 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (PAP) -- A sharp conflict broke out in the POLMO car dampers factory in Krosno, southern Poland, as a result of which chairman of the factory council of (?Metal Workers) Union fell a victim of insulting conduct of a group of the factory Solidarnosc members.

The row started over a slogan put up by the factory Solidarnosc unit and altered by branch union activists. In sign of protest Solidarnosc went on an hour-long strike, and at the same time demanded that the Metal Workers Union factory council Chairman Jozef Topolski, be dismissed and declared a general strike would be held if the demand was not satisfied.

On October 7, a group of Solidarnosc members came to Topolski's room and asked him to go with them and carted him outside the factory gate in a wheelbarrow.

The Krosno regional prosecutor launched an investigation into the case.

The regional branch union board called on [word indistinct] members for support for the factory union organization and for Topolski's being restored his rights of an employee and (?so that) he could perform his duty of the council chairman peacefully.

INDUSTRIAL TU ANSWERED ON CIGARETTE PRICES

LD082306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] PAP has published an explanation by the government Press Bureau in connection with the increase in the prices of cigarettes, questioning the statement by the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, in which it is stated that the trade unions were not consulted on the price increase. In the explanation of the government Press Bureau, it is stated that during talks between representatives of the consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the deputy chairman of the State Price Commission, the trade unionists only declared reservations about the initially proposed scale of that increase, which was on an average 150 percent.

The opinions of the trade unionists were taken into account, because the prices in the sale of popular cigarettes rose by 83 percent and the average increase of all types of domestic cigarettes amounted to 95 percent. Similarly, the suggestion regarding the scale of the price increase expressed by the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions was taken into account, backed up, among other things, by an expert report from the NSZZ of Tobacco Industry Employees.

Regarding the talks with representatives of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, which took place on 23 June in Warsaw and 28 July in Gdansk, the government Press Bureau informed public opinion in a communique on 5 October. In it the expressed readiness of the government side for further talks on the movement of prices applied, obviously, both to the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions.

WOULD-BE MEDICAL STUDENTS CONTINUE PROTEST

LD082254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The controversy over the acceptable of candidates who passed university extrance exams but were not accepted due to lack of places is still continuing in several medical academies. In Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclow, Bialystok and Katowice young people are occupying the offices of the academy chancellors.

At the Krakow Medical Academy, a session of the faculty councils of the Education Institute began at 1720. A [Sejm deputies] mediating group, headed by Prof Jan Janowski, took part in the session. It presented the stance of the protestors and their propositions for a solution to the situation. At 2200 the mediators arrived at the hall of the Medical Academy, conveying the decision taken at the meeting of the faculty councils of the Medical Academy. The faculty councils rejected the propositions of the protestors, which had been put forward by the mediating deputies, by a decisive majority of votes, and ordered the protestors to vacate the illegally occupied hall by the morning of 10 October. At the present moment the protestors are engaged in voting on whether to continue or to abandon further protest action.

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL HOLD WARSAW MEETING

Jaruzelski Meets Delegates

LD081210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the coming 38th anniversary of the people's Armed Forces, Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, met in Warsaw today with a group of leading soldiers representing all military districts and units of the Armed Forces. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his appreciation for their military achievements and wished them further success in their responsible military service and in their personal lives.

Jaruzelski Comments

LD082005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army a meeting took place in Warsaw between the premier and minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and a group of combat and political training leaders, representing all military districts and units of the Armed Forces.

In an informal and cordial conversation reflections were imparted concerning problems related to the life and training of soldiers of our Armed Forces. It was stressed that history has registered not only the heroic exploits of soldiers in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader but also acts of heroism and self-sacrifice, in the protection and consolidation of the people's power in political campaigns and at various labor and service fronts, for the good of the fatherland. The same applies today in the difficult sociopolitical situation of the country.

Wojiech Jaruzelski conveyed to the participants in the meeting a high degree of appreciation for achievements in service and work and underlined the contribution made by our Army to the overall achievements of the country. He drew attention to the fact that Polish soldiers are linked with soldiers of the Warsaw Pact armies by sentiments of internationalist ties. On the anniversary of the Polish People's Army, soldiers can celebrate in the certainty of a well-discharged duty towards the state and the nation. The minister of national defense conveyed to the youngest defenders of the socialist homeland and through them to all soldiers of the people's Armed Forces wishes for further success in their responsibile service as soldiers -- needed so much by the country particularly at the present moment -- as well as complete satisfaction in their personal lives.

Present at the meeting were the vice ministers of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Army Gen Florian Siwicki, and the chief of the Main Directorate of the Polish Army, Lt Gen Jozef Baryla.

ZBOWID COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING, ISSUES APPEAL

Jaruzelski Attends Meeting

LD081833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the coming 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army a session of the Supreme Council of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] is being held in Warsaw, with Wojciech Jaruzelski taking part. A great deal of attention is being devoted to the integration of this combatants' movement into selfless work on behalf of the people's fatherland.

ZBOWID Issues Appeal

LD082244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] With the paticipation of the premier and minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, a meeting was held in Warsaw of the Supreme Council and Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID].

The primary purpose of the meeting was the upcoming 38th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Army, and also the tasks of ZBOWID in the present sociopolitical situation in the country. Those attending the meeting have addressed an appeal to the nation. It reads, among other things:

Polish veterans, who come from many social circles and political groups, soldiers and partisans who with toil, devotion, and blood documented their readiness to serve the fatherland during the years of supreme trial, today appeal to all Poles for national unity and for the consolidation of all our efforts towards the reparation of the People's Republic.

Our nation, the appeal reads, has passed historical tests many times, attempting great things by matching its strength according to its goals. Today, the nature of things is different. We must carefully balance our strength and realize our goals according to our needs. We all know how many creative forces there are in the nation. They should be coordinated and subordinated to the unquestionable and supreme reasons [racja]. To make these reasons the property of every Pole and to make them the reasons of the younger generation of People's Poland is our common duty.

The crisis in the national economy continues and its effects are increasing. These cannot be overcome in conditions of social and political division. The demonstration of alien attitudes, leaning toward parochial ideas and not caring for the good of the people is against the Polish reason of state.

Our economy has been paralyzed by unnecessary conflicts in which the difference between the size of a cause and the extent of the results has been totally upset. This will be severely judged by history in the future. We are unable to make additional efforts to offer to the fatherland. [as heard]

We are living on top of coal but we are experiencing its shortage. Others are envious of our raw materials and minerals, but industry is short of these. Our soil is fertile and our farmers are hardworking but we are suffering from a food shortage.

The intellectual potential -- we read further in the appeal -- which finds expression in the number of citizens with higher education who are active in research activities in the scientific base [zaplecze] is enormous but the positive results are embarrassingly few.

Every generation of Poles passes its patriotic and civic test in a different way. However, the younger generation also has a duty to (?see) that none of the achievements of the past are lost and to increase achievements for the common good. Let us be aware that history will burden those of us who are living at the present with the responsibility for the fate of the country, the nation and socialism.

We appeal to the miners. Today they are the frontline soldiers. Our future depends on their work, just as the prosperity of our country depends on the farmers. We also expect those who wield power to be devoted to the service of the nation; citizens to display social discipline; party and union acivists to have a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country; society to have an awareness of the importance and significance of our international alliances and undertakings. We expect everyone who works to care for the common good as they would for their own possessions. We appeal to all combatants just as you stood up once (?on behalf of) the fatherland, defending its unity, so today stand in the frontline of people of good sense, selfless labor and service to socialist Poland. (?We support) the party and the party forces and all the social forces which aim at the restoration of order and social discipline and which stand on the ground of the supreme reason [racja] of the nation and the socialist Polish state, states the appeal of the Supreme Council and Central Board of ZBOWID.

STANISLAW MACH CHAIRS ANTISPECULATION MEETING

LD082300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting of the central commission for the combating of speculation took place in the office of the Council of Ministers, with Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach in the chair. On the basis of the results of inspection carried out by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the meeting assessed the distribution of meat and sausages. On the basis of the postinspection assumptions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Husbandry the meeting examined the functioning of pig and cattle procurement centers with special consideration for the protection of meat and its products against speculation.

SZCZECIN REPORTS MILITIA STOPS HIJACK PLANS

LD081734 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] We have been informed by the press spokesman of the Citizens Militia headquarters in Gdansk that yesterday militia organs detained four persons who tried to hijack a LOT airplane departing from Gdansk to Warsaw at 0820. The hijackers, who on 2 October arrived from Gubin to the tricity and began preparations, include: Mieczyslaw Antoni K., unemployed, aged 33; Janusz P., aged 24, also unemployed; Malgorzata C., aged 16, not studying and unemployed; and Ewa M., aged 19, and also unemployed.

Proceedings are being carried out by the Investigation Department of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Gdansk.

LAW ON WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT PUBLISHED

PM080813 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Apparent text of "Law on Workers' Self-Management in State Enterprises" published by PAP]

[Text] We publish hereunder the text of the law on workforce self-management in state enterprises adopted by the Sejm on 25 September 1981:

Chapter I. Organs of Enterprise Workforce's Self-Management

Article 1

1. The workforces are to participate in the management of state enterprises in accordance with principles determined by this law.

2. The powers of the workforces within the framework of self-management include decision-making with respect to matters of fundamental importance to the enterprise and the right to express opinions, take initiatives, submit proposals and exercise control over enterprise activities.

3. The workforce's self-management and its organs are to perform the tasks mentioned in Paragraph 2 independently of state administration organs and social, trade union and political organizations.

Article 2

1. Workforce self-management is to have the following organs:

1) General meetings of enterprise employees [pracownicy] and general meetings of employees of individual plants and other organizational units belonging to a specific enterprise;
2) Employees' councils in enterprises which may be called workers' councils [rady robotnicze] in the workforce self-management statute; and
3) Plant employees' councils in multiplant enterprises.

2. A workforce may express its opinion on matters of fundamental importance to its enterprise by means of referendums.

3. Employees' councils in enterprises are to represent the workforces' self-management.

Article 3

Activities by employees' councils in enterprises and by employees' councils in plants are to be of a social nature.

Article 4

Members of enterprise employees' councils and members of plant employees' councils -- who are henceforth to be called members of employees' councils -- are to be accountable to the workforce.

Article 5

Members of employees' councils are to retain the right to indemnities for the time during which they are prevented from working by the performance of their duties during working hours.

Article 6

1. State enterprises can neither give notice to nor terminate a contract with any member of an employees' council either during the term of office of the council concerned or within one year after the expiration of its term of office without the agreement of the employees' council of the enterprise concerned. Nor can an enterprise alter the working conditions or the wages of a council member to his disadvantage during that period without the agreement of the employees' council in the enterprise concerned.

2. The decisions mentioned in Paragraph 1 do not affect regulations concerning terminations of work contracts without notice.

Chapter II. General Meetings

Article 7

1. General meetings of employees of single-plant enterprises and general meetings of employees of plants in multiplant enterprises, which are henceforth to be called employees' general meetings, is to represent a form of the workforce's direct participation in enterprise management.

2. Unless the statute of workforce self-management states otherwise, the presence of at least half of the employees is needed to ensure the validity of resolutions adopted at employees' general meetings.

3. A simple majority of votes is required to ensure the adoption of resolutions put forward at employees' general meetings.

Article 8

1. In single-plant enterprises and in plants forming part of multiplant enterprises with more than 300 employees, the role of general meetings of employees is to be played by meetings of delegates elected for 2 years by the employees of the enterprise or plant concerned by general, direct, equal and secret ballot. The number of delegates is to be determined by the statute of the workforces' self-management.

2. Following a proposal put forward by at least one-fifth of the people entitled to vote, voters are to have the right to recall a delegate by secret ballot.

3. The statute of workforce self-management is to determine the way in which general meetings of employees will be called.

Article 9

1. The general meetings of employees are to be held at least twice a year.

2. Following a written proposal by at least one-fifth of the members of a general meeting of employees, the employees' council concerned is to call a session of that meeting within 7 days.

3. General meetings of employees are to elect by secret ballot their chairmen, deputy chairmen and secretaries at every session.

Article 10

The general meeting of an enterprise's employees:

1) Adopts the enterprise's statute following a proposal from the director;
2) Adopts resolutions on the distribution of profits earmarked for the workforce;

3) Makes an annual assessment of the activities of the enterprise employees' council and the enterprise director;
4) Adopts long-term plans for the enterprise;
5) Following a proposal submitted by the enterprise employees' council, adopts a statute for the self-management of the enterprise's workforce.

Article 11

Any general meeting of employees is to have the right to express its opinion on all matters concerning its enterprises.

Article 12

1. At least twice a year, the council of the employees of an enterprise is to report on its activities at the general meeting of employees.

2. At the request of one-fifth of the members of a general meeting of employees, the employees' council will be duty bound to submit within 7 days a report on matters mentioned in the request.

Chapter III. Employees' Councils in enterprises

Article 13

1. Employees' councils in enterprises are to consist of 15 members. The statute of workforce self-management may determine some other number of members of an employees' council.

2. Employee's councils in enterprises are to be elected by the employees of the enterprises concerned by universal, direct, equal and secret ballot.

3. Members of employees' councils in enterprises are to be elected for 2 years.

4. Electors will be able to recall any member of the employees' council or the entire council before their term of office expires in accordance with the rules laid down in Paragraph 2.

5. Any requst for the recall of either a member of the employees' council or the entire council must be signed by one-fifth of the electors.

Article 14

1. All employees of an enterprise have the right to vote.

2. All employees of an enterprise have the right to nominate candidates for membership of the employees' council.

Article 15

1. All employees who have worked at least 2 years in an enterprise will be eligible. This does not apply to newly created enterprises.

2. The director of an enterprise, his deputies, the chief accountant, the legal adviser, plant managers, their deputies and employees of the enterprise who have been seconded for work outside the enterprise for a period longer than 6 months will not be eligible.

3. No employee of an enterprise is to remain member of an employees' council for more than two consecutive terms of office.

Article 16

1. Electoral commissions are to organize and carry out elections of members of employees' councils in enterprises.

2. The statute governing the self-management of the workforces of an enterprise is to lay down in detail the principles of the appointment of election commissions and the way in which they are to perform their tasks.

Article 17

Electoral commissions are to determine the number of the members of employees' councils who are to be elected by the employees working in the individual internal organizational units of the enterprise concerned. That number is to be proportionate to the number of workers employeed in these units.

Article 18

In the event of a request being made for the recall of either all the members or individual members of an employees' council in a given enterprise, an electoral commission appointed in accordance with the rules mentioned in Article 16 is to organize the relevant ballot.

Article 19

In the event of the membership of an employees' council of an enterprise being reduced by 50 percent -- with a view to organizing by-elections -- the employees' council will be able to initiate the appointment of an electoral commission. The rules mentioned in Article 16 and 17 are duly to be applied.

Article 20

In a newly created enterprise, elections to the employees' council of the enterprise should be held within 6 months from the date on which the enterprise concerned has been registered.

Article 21

1. The employees' council of an enterprise is to elect from among its members a presidium consisting of a chairman, one or two deputy chairmen and a secretary for a 2-year period.

2. No person employed by an enterprise in a managerial capacity in a political or trade union organization operating in the enterprise concerned can become a member of the presidium of the employees' council of that enterprise.

Article 22

1. Presidiums are to be the internal organs of the employees' councils of enterprises and are to implement tasks set by them.

2. Employees' councils of enterprises cannot authorize their presidiums to act on their behalf with respect to matters lying within their own province.

Article 23

1. An employees' council of an enterprise can appoint commissions and teams from among its members as well as from among the other employees of the enterprise. Commissions and teams are to be auxilliary organs of an employees' council of an enterprise.

2. A statute of workforce self-management may also provide for the recruitment of people not employed by the enterprise concerned for work in commissions and teams.

Article 24

1. The following decisions lie within the province of councils of the employees of enterprises:

1) adoption and amendment of the annual plan of an enterprise;

2) acceptance of annual reports and approval of the accounts;

3) adoption of resolutions with respect to investments;

4) expression of approval for the conclusion of agreements with respect to the creation of a joint or mixed enterprise;

5) expression of approval for setting up or joining an association of enterprises;

6) adoption of resolutions concerning mergers and divisions of enterprises;

7) adoption of resolutions with respect to enterprise construction for housing and social purposes;

8) adoption of resolutions with respect to a change of direction in an enterprise's activities;

9) adoption of resolutions with respect to the distribution among funds of any saved revenue remaining at the enterprise's disposal and the principles governing the utilization of these funds;

10) expression of agreement with respect to the disposal of machinery and installations no longer needed by the enterprise as well as to donations;

11) adoption of decisions on the given enterprise joining any social organization as a corporate member;

12) adoption of resolutions with respect to technical and technical improvement clubs;

13) adoption, following the director's proposal, of rules and regulations with respect to work in the enterprise;

14) adoption of resolutions about organizing referendums in the enterprise;

15) election of a council representative to the relevant association of enterprise council.

2. Adoption of resolutions with respect to the appointment and dismissal of an enterprise's director and other people employed in a managerial capacity by the enterprise, in accordance with the rules set out in the law on state enterprises, is also among the decision-making powers enjoyed by employees' councils of enterprises.

Article 25

1. Employees' councils of enterprises have the right to express their opinion on all matters concerning their enterprises and management.

2. Appropriate organs are duty bound to ask for the opinion of employees' councils of enterprises on the following matters: amendment of any act governing the creation and liquidation of an enterprise, conclusion by the enterprise concerned of long-term accords and agreements with other economic organizations and state administration organs, proposals concerning the granting of state orders and decorations and director's decisions on the allocation of housing.

3. Employees' councils of enterprises are duty bound to express their views on matters submitted to them by the director of their enterprise and the founding body mentioned in Paragraph 2.

Article 26

1. Employees' councils of enterprises should express their opinion on matters mentioned in Article 25, Paragraph 2, within 2 weeks from the day on which they are asked for their opinion unless the time limit for the expression of their opinion is extended. With respect to urgent matters, an appropriate body can ask for the expression of their opinion within a shorter time limit -- not shorter than 5 days, however.

2. If an employees' council of an enterprise fails to express an opinion within a determined or agreed time limit, it will be assumed that it has no objections to express.

Article 27

1. Employees' councils of enterprises have the right to make suggestions, put forward proposals and make observations with respect to any matters concerning their enterprise.

2. Employees' councils of enterprises have the right to ask directors about matters concerning the state of their enterprise and the activities of their enterprise's organs.

3. The director of an enterprise is duty bound to advise the employees' council of his enterprise about his views on any suggestion made or proposal put forward and answer any question put to him immediately and, in any case, not later than within 2 weeks.

Article 28

1. Employees' councils of enterprises have the right to monitor the activities of their enterprises, with special attention being paid to whether the relevant enterprise's assets are managed effectively.

2. In particular, such monitoring is to include study and assessment of the implementation of planning stakes and of any agreements and accords concluded, analysis of annual reports and accounts, analysis and assessment of periodical and ad hoc reports submitted by the enterprise director, monitoring of the implementation of resolutions adopted by the employees' council, appropriate utilization of the labor force, correctness of raw material and financial management and protection of the environment, and, in conjunction with trade unions, monitoring of compliance with labor norms and labor and wage discipline.

3. Directors of enterprises are duty bound to make available any documents and materials necessary for such an inspection.

Article 29

1. Employees' councils of enterprises will meet at least once a quarter.

2. On receipt of a written proposal submitted by one-fifth of the members of an employees' council of an enterprise, the council's presidium is to be duty bound to convene a meeting of the council.

Article 30

1. The presence of at least half of the members of an employees' council of an enterprise will be necessary to ensure the validity of any resolutions adopted. The presence of two-thirds of the members of an employees' council at a meeting will be necessary to ensure the validity of resolutions concerning matters mentioned under Article 40.

2. Resolutions will be adopted by simple majority of votes.

Article 31

1. Voting at meetings is to take place openly with the exception of voting on personal matters which will be secret.

2. Secret voting also takes place on the motion of a member of the enterprise employees' council.

Article 32

1. Detailed procedure of the activities of employees' councils of enterprises and the principles governing the convocation and procedure of meetings are to be regulated by the statutes of workforces self-management.

2. Employees' councils of enterprises may adopt rules and regulations governing meetings different from the statutes.

Chapter IV. Employees' Council of Plants

Article 33

1. In plants and other internal organizational units of enterprises which have to draw up balance sheets, the statutes of workforce self-management may provide for the appointment of employees' councils of plants.

2. The statutes of workforce self-management may provide for the right to appoint councils of plants also in other organizational units in addition to those mentioned in Paragraph 1.

3. Elections of members of employees' councils of plants are to be held in accordance with the principles mentioned under Articles 13-20.

4. Statutes of the workforces' self-management are to determine what matters concerning the plant can be handed over by the employees' councils of enterprises to employees' councils of plants. Before any matters are handed over, it will be necessary to take into account their nature and the possibility of their implementation.

5. The principles mentioned under Article 6 are to be duly applied to members of employees' councils of plants.

Chapter V. Cooperation With Other Organizations

Article 34

On the basis of mutual agreements, employees' councils of enterprises will cooperate with trade unions, political and youth organizations and other social and sociovocational organizations active in enterprises.

Article 35

Employees' councils of enterprises may jointly decide on matters relating to cooperation and on taking joint action.

Article 36

Whenever resolutions adopted by the organs of workforce self-management or decisions made by the director of an enterprise relate to matters lying within the sphere of activities of trade unions, the organs of the enterprise concerned will be duty bound to enable trade unions to express their views on these matters, in accordance with the law on trade unions and the labor code, before they are implemented.

Chapter VI. Workforce Self-Management and Enterprise Directors.

Article 37

1. The director of an enterprise will participate in the meetings of the employees' council of his enterprise. If invited, the director will also participate in the meetings of the presidium of the employees' council.

2. The director of an enterprise is to implement any resolutions adopted by the employees' council of his enterprise concerning the enterprise's activities.

3. The rules mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 will duly be applied to the managers of plants in which employees' councils have been set up.

Article 38

The director of an enterprise will be responsible to his workforce for the correct management of the enterprise. He will submit to his workforce both a report on his enterprises' activities and information on the state of its affairs at least once a year.

Article 39

1. Any director of an enterprise will be duty bound to enable the employees' council of his enterprise to familiarize itself with materials concerning the activities of the enterprise, to submit relevant materials to meetings of the employees' council well in advance and to inform the council about the economic, social and legal consequences of the resolutions planned by the council.

2. Any director of an enterprise will be duty bound to ensure for his workforce's self-management adequate premises and any necessary means to enable it to operate properly.

Article 40

Any employees' council of an enterprise will have the right to suspend the implementation of any decision made by the director if that decision:

1) is contrary to either any resolution adopted by the employees' council or any resolution adopted by a general meeting of employees; or

2) has been made without the employees' council having been consulted with respect to matters mentioned under Article 25, Paragraph 2; or

3) has been made without a resolution having been adopted with respect to matters mentioned under Article 24, Paragraph 1; or

4) is inconsistent with legal regulations.

Article 41

1. The director of an enterprise will suspend the implementation of any resolution adopted at a general meeting of employees, as well as any resolution adopted by the employees' council of his enterprise if it is inconsistent with legal regulations.

2. In cases mentioned in Paragraph 1, the director will request the employees' council to reconsider the matter.

3. Any decision made by an enterprise's director with respect to suspension of the implementation of a resolution adopted by the employees' council of his enterprise should be communicated in writing and should mention the legal and practical reason for it.

4. The rules mentioned in Paragraphs 1-3 are not to be applied to resolutions adopted by any employees' council of an enterprise mentioned under Article 40.

Article 42

1. Any employees' council of an enterprise will have the right to lodge within 7 days a protest with the director of the enterprise concerned against any decision with respect to the suspension of the implementation of any resolution adopted by the employees' council.

2. If despite the lodging of a protest the director of the enterprise concerned either upholds his decision or fails to advise within 3 days the employees' council of his enterprise that he has withdrawn his decision, the employees' council of the enterprise concerned will have the right to demand that the matter be resolved through arbitration as determined under Article 45.

Article 43

1. Any manager of a plant will have the right to suspend the implementation of any resolution adopted by the employees' council of his plant in accordance with the principles mentioned under Article 41.

2. Any disputes resulting from a suspension by the plant's manager of the implementation of a resolution will be resolved by the employees' council of the enterprise concerned after taking into consideration the opinion of the director of the enterprise concerned.

Article 44.

1. Any council of the employees of an enterprise will have the right to appeal against any decision made by the enterprise's director which is genuinely contrary to the community's interest.

2. The director of any enterprise will have the right to appeal against any resolution adopted by the employees' council of his enterprise provided it is genuinely contrary to the interests of the community.

3. Any dispute will be looked into by a court.

Chapter VII. Settlement of Disputes

Article 45

1. Any dispute between an employees' council of an enterprise and the director of the enterprise concerned will be settled by an arbitration commission consisting of a representative of the employees' council of the enterprise concerned, a representative of the director of the enterprise and an arbiter coopted by them who will be a lawyer by training and who will act as chairman.

2. The employees' council of the enterprise concerned or the director of the enterprise will submit to the arbitration commission a request for an investigation of the matter within 14 days from the day on which they learn about the occurrence as a result of which the dispute has arisen. The arbitration commission will issue the verdict by which the dispute is to be resolved within 14 days from the day on which the request is made.

3. Any dispute will be deemed resolved if both sides agree on the content of the arbitration commission's verdict.

Article 46

In the event of the arbitration commission being unable to resolve the dispute, either the employees' council of the enterprise concerned or the director of the enterprise may take the matter to court.

Chapter VIII. Sejm's Protection

Article 47

1. The self-management of the workforces of enterprises will enjoy the protection of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

2. On the basis of information and proposals submitted by appropriate commissions, the Sejm will assess once a year all the activities of the self-management of the workforces of enterprises and adopt appropriate recommendations.

Chapter IX. Provisional and Final Regulations

Article 48

The organization and functioning of workforce self-management mentioned under article 6 of the law on state enterprises will be governed by the laws relating to these enterprises.

Article 49

1. The council of ministers will determine by decree the extent to which this law is to be applied to enterprises mentioned under article 5 of the law on state enterprises and to enterprises which operate either completely or partly beyond the country's borders.

2. Statutes of the self-management of the workforces of enterprises mentioned in paragraph 1 will have to be confirmed by these enterprises' founding bodies.

Article 50

1. Until the mode of the workforces' participation in the management of state economic organizations which are not enterprises is determined, the workforces of these units will be able to organize participation in management in accordance with the rules stipulated in this law.

2. The state economic organizations mentioned in paragraph 1 are deemed to be scientific and research institutes and financial establishments working directly for the national economy.

Article 51

1. By 31 December 1981 workforces in state enterprises coming within this law will have to organize participation in the management of their enterprises in accordance with the principles stipulated in the law and will adopt statutes for workforce self-management.

2. Workforces participating in their enterprises' management on the day the law comes into force in accordance with their statutes or rules will adapt by 31 December 1981 their participation in enterprise management to the rules established by this law -- until that time organs of workforce self-management operating on the day the law comes into force will carry out the functions laid down by this law.

3. In enterprises in which no organs of self-management have hitherto operated the first meeting aimed at appointing workforce self-management will be convened by the director of the enterprise concerned.

4. Until the organs of workforce self-management in state enterprises provided for by the law are constituted, their powers will be exercised by the director of the enterprise concerned.

Article 52

The 20 December 1958 law on workers' self-management (Dziennik Ustaw No 77, head 397) is abrogated.

Article 53

The law comes into force 1 October 1981.

COMMISSION EXAMINING SOCIAL CONFLICT MEETS

Barcikowski, Kubiak Speak

LD072204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The meeting of the Commission To Examine the Causes of Social Conflicts in the History of People's Poland took place today. The 34-strong commission has been set up by decision of the ninth extraordinary party congress and the third plenum of the Central Committee. The meeting was opened by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, was elected chairman of the commission. He presented the tasks of the commission and proposed a schedule and [word indistinct] of the work. The speakers stressed that research into the sources, course and aftermath of crises and social tensions cannot ignore analysis of the major development trends in the Polish People's Republic, while the analysis itself must by based on the basic criterion; the truth.

Working Teams Appointed

LD080958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting of the Commission To Examine the Causes of Social Conflicts in the History of People's Poland took place in Warsaw yesterday. The meeting was opened by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was elected chairman of the commission. He presented the tasks of the commission and proposed a schedule for and (?title) of its work.

Four working teams have been appointed and the subjects to be discussed at the next meetings have been determined. It was recognized that it is necessary to make use of all existing archive sources and of reports submitted by those taking part in the events, including [word indistinct] experts in the work of the commission, and to consult the views of party organizations. It was decided that the next session of the commission will be held in the first 10 days of November.

KUBIAK, FISZBACH ATTEND PARTY MEETING IN GDANSK

LD082130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] An analysis of the causes of the Polish crisis, the development of events during the past few months and the directions of actions designed to overcome the present situation were discussed at a party meeting of activists in the field of culture, education and science in Gdansk. Present at the meeting were the Politburo member and secretary of the party central committee, Hieronim Kubiak, and the first secretary of the voivodship committee in Gdansk, Tadeusz Fiszbach.

OLSZOWSKI INTERVIEW IN SWEDISH PAPER NOTED

LD062050 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Oct (PAP) -- Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski gave an interview to the (?paper) of the Swedish Left Party - Communists, NY DAG. He discussed Poland's overall situation, a programme for getting out of the economic crisis, the PUWP's stand on Solidarnosc and the role of mass media.

PAP VIEWS POLISH-SOVIET TRADE OBLIGATIONS

LD071704 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP) -- The state of the Polish economy and its opportunities in the near future depend and will depend to a considerable extent on the volume of trade turnover with the Soviet Union next year. It is reckoned that Poland's payments deficit in trade with the USSR in 1981 will amount to about R1 billion.

The list of foodstuffs being exported by Poland is very modest, while about 300 tons of cheese, 100,000 refrigerators and 20,000 light delivery vehicles have been supplied to Poland from the USSR.

The exchange of raw materials is extremely important in the economic cooperation between the two countries. This year the USSR increased supplies of oil by 20 percent, of iron ore by 13 percent, potash fertilizers by 41 percent, cellulose by 15 percent and cotton by 34 percent. It is to be noted that many kinds of raw materials were supplied ahead of schedule in the first half of the year.

Poland this year will not be in a position to confirm previously agreed delivery of about 4 million tons of coal, 4.4 million pairs of leather footwear, and many textile and pharmaceutical products. Exports of Polish copper, linen and woolen fabric, and primarily market goods, are being held up. It must be said that Polish goods have for many years been playing a substantial role in the balancing of the Soviet Union's economic requirements. Quite recently, 10 percent of the USSR's trade turnover was with Poland.

The hopes for continuing good and partner-like ties are mutual. This was reaffirmed during the visit to Poland by a Soviet delegation headed by N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the USSR. The guests were interested first and foremost in the problems of the mining industry, power engineering, and the electronic and engineering industries. They did not conceal their concern at the state of the Polish economy, and sought to achieve confirmation of Poland's reliability as a long-term partner.

The Soviet market is an open market which is attractive to many countries, including capitalist ones. Holding on to this market is a precondition for the functioning of the Polish economy and for the gradual introduction of the program of stabilization. This is obvious. Poland spends only half of what it would have to pay in the world markets for the oil bought from the Soviet Union. The situation is the same with natural gas.

In economic contacts with the USSR, 1981 is marked by far-reaching aid from that quarter -- aid which has been specific and tangible. At the same time, Poland's payments deficit has grown. This must also be taken into account. From the economic point of view, not a single country is interested in giving endless credits to its trading partners. If there exists such a type of partnership, and it provides concrete results, then it has its obligations.

JABLONSKI CABLES CONDOLENCES ON AS-SADAT DEATH

LD071850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the tragic death of the president of the Egyptian Arab Republic, Anwar as-Sadat, the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, sent a telegram with condolences to the chairman of the parliament, Acting President of the Republic, Sufi 'abu Talib.

JEDYNAK CONFERS WITH IRAQ'S MINISTER RAMADAN

For reportage on Jedynak's meetings with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, see the Iraq section, pages E 8, E 9, of the 8 October Middle East and African DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CZYREK'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

Details of Activities

LD020920 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- On the second day of his visit to Brazil, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was received by Brazil's acting President Antonio Aureliano Chaves. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and some international issues.

Minister Czyrek conveyed an invitation to visit Poland from President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski to President Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

Czyrek also paid visits to presidents of the federal Senate and head of the Chamber of Deputies and the Supreme Federal Tribunal.

During a luncheon in honour of the guest, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said that Minister Czyrek's visit will serve to consolidate the 60-year-old Brazilian-Polish relations. He stressed the contribution of Polish-descent Brazilians to the development of Brazil.

In 1976 Poland became Brazil's first socialist trade partner. The complementry character of the two economies opens prospects for a further growth of trade exchange and other forms of cooperation, Guerreiro said.

Czyrek said his visit was a manifestation of traditionally friendly and successfully developing relations between Poland and Brazil.

Brazil is now Poland's biggest trade partner among the developing countries. Poland pins great hopes on a further development of relations with Brazil. We believe that the present level of trade exchange and economic cooperation and the two countries' economic potentials will provide for a continued development of this cooperation, Czyrek stated.

Communique Reported

LD022134 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Oct (PAP) -- Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek today wound up his two-day official visit to Brazil.

At the end of his visit Minister Czyrek and the acting Minister of Mining and Energy Arnoldo Rodrigues Barbalho reviewed the present state of cooperation and prospects for its development on the basis of the agreement on cooperation in mining between the two countries.

The visitor had a long talk with Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. They reviewed and evaluated key international problems.

The joint communique issued at the end of the visit lists meetings and talks held by Minister Czyrek with the highest Brazilian authorities, cabinet ministers, members of parliament and the judiciary. It states that Brazil's President Joao Baptista de Oliveria received an invitation from Poland's President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski to visit Poland.

The communique states that talks held by foreign ministers of the two countries passed in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

The ministers confirmed their countries' resolute attachment to the principles and aims of the U.N. Charter and principles of international law. They voiced concern over the mounting tension in international relations and their conviction that in view of the present international situation all states had to intensify their efforts to stem the arms race and eliminate hotbeds of tension in the world.

The ministers stressed the importance of urgent and effective action to contribute to universal and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

The ministers noted the positive contribution of Latin America to the cause of peace and justice and progress. They condemned all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination.

On the international economic situation, the ministers expressed the opinion that the policy of protectionism practised by developed nations was harmful to the interests of all states, especially the developing ones.

The ministers voiced satisfaction over the concurrence of the two countries' standpoints on important international issues and pointed to the importance which their governments attach to consultations and exchange of visits at various levels.

The ministers reviewed the development of Polish-Brazilian relations in various fields in the spirit of documents signed during meetings of high-level government delegations. They voiced satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation between Poland and Brazil was mutually advantageous. In this context, they discussed measures to ensure a steady and balanced development.

The ministers stressed the purposefulness of continued cultural exchange and scientific contacts in line with the existing agreement on cultural cooperation.

Minister Czyrek invited the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed by diplomatic channels.

CZYREK MAKES MADRID STOPOVER: SEES COUNTERPART

Talk With Newsmen

LD031830 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] During a technical stopover at Madrid's Barajas Airport on his way home, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek told newsmen that Poland and the Polish people will contribute to detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

On the internal situation in his country, the Polish minister said that he was optimistic that they would be able to solve the present problems.

During his brief stay in Madrid, Jozef Czyrek will meet his Spanish counterpart, Perez Llorca.

Talks With Perez Llorca

LD040700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek held talks in Madrid yesterday with his Spanish counterpart, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca. The two ministers analyzed the current situation in the world and examined the possibilities of expanding cooperation between Poland and Spain.

Czyrek: 'No Soviet Intervention'

LD041519 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] During his short stay [Polish Foreign Minister] Jozef Czyrek, had talks with his Spanish counterpart, Perez Llorca, over a meal and discussed the situation in Poland and the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries which, with coal and chemicals on the one hand and ships and textiles on the other, at the moment does not exceed $200 million. At the airport, Jozef Czyrek, who tried to evade some questions, said he was convinced that there will not be armed Soviet intervention in Poland.

Madrid Stopover Ends

LD041306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The unofficial visit to Madrid of Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek has ended.

Meeting With PCE Official

LD061512 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Oct (PAP) -- Member of the Political Bureau and Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek has made a stopover in Madrid on his way home from a round of talks in several Latin American capitals. He met with the deputy secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee Nicolas Sartorious.

A communique issued at the end of talks says that the two politicians exchanged information on international topics and situation in their respective countries. The meetings passed in a sincere and comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO HONECKER, STOPH

LD070838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram expressing heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The telegram says, inter alia, that the GDR, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, has been marching for 32 years now along a path of socialist construction marked with success. People's Poland and the GDR are linked by relations of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation. The telegram also expresses the conviction that these relations will continue to develop for the benefit of both states and peoples.

HUNGARIAN MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD081518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] A Budapest party delegation has arrived in Warsaw. The delegation is headed by Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Bela Kelen, editor in chief of ESTI HIRLAP and Gyozo Kelemen, chief of the Budapest Workers' Guard are also members of the delegation, which was received at the airport by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

BRIEFS

EEC FOOD PRICE -- The Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community has expressed agreement to the sale in Poland, within the framework of the third batch of supplies from the community reserves up to the end of the current year, of the following food products: wheat, barley, rice, beef, butter and lemons. Thanks to EEC budget subsidies the prices are to be 15 percent lower than those which obtain on the world market. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81 LD]

MOURNERS PAY CONDOLENCES AT EGYPTIAN EMBASSY

Ceausescu's Visit

AU081247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania presented sincere condolences at the Bucharest Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in relation to the termination of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and paid a profound homage to the remarkable leader of the Egyptian people.

Alongside the Romanian head of state presenting condolences were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet as well as other members of the party and state leadership of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership kept a moment's silence before the mourning portrait of the deceased. Then they signed in the remembrance book.

On behalf of Romania's president a floral wreath was placed under the portrait of President Anwar as-Sadat.

On his own behalf and on behalf of the State Council and of the government, of the entire Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed feelings of profound sorrow and grief for the death, following a criminal act, of President Anwar as-Sadat, who had untiringly deployed special efforts for Egypt's economic and social progress, for ensuring peace, quiet and independence to the Egyptian people, for the setting in of a lasting just peace in the Middle East, an outstanding personality of the contemporary political life, a close friend of Socialist Romania.

Romania's president evoked in the talk he had with the charge d'affaires ad interim of Egypt in Bucharest, (Ataa M. Haroun), the personality of President Anwar as-Sadat, the relations of friendship and his meetings with the Egyptian president which resulted every time in important decisions and accords and ensured the strong development of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration on multiple planes, the strengthening of the friendship with old and rich traditions between the Romanian and Egyptian people.

Stressing that the passing away of President as-Sadat is a heavy loss to the Egyptian people and also to the Romanian people whose friend he was, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated in these difficult moments the feelings of warm friendship and solidarity of the Romanian people for the Egyptian people and the confidence that the good relations established between Romania and Egypt would develop continuously, to their mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

The Romanian head of state requested that Vice-President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian Government and friendly people be conveyed full compassion for the heavy loss, expressing the confidence that the great sorrow caused by the death of President as-Sadat would turn into a force that would lead to the strengthening of the Egyptian people's unity, of the will to continue the policy of free and independent development of Egypt, of building a global peace in that region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed on his behalf and on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, to the wife of the late president, to the whole bereaved family, feelings of deep compassion and sincere condolences.

(Ataa M. Haroun) thanked warmly for the feelings expressed and voiced his confidence that the good relations between Romania and Egypt would keep developing on the same way, with the selfsame scope and level as they did when President as-Sadat was alive.

Various Groups Pay Respects

AU081944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- In connection with the death of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, condolences were presented at that country's embassy in Bucharest by representatives of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania and the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization, of the Romanian-Egyptian Friendship Association, the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, the Writers' Union and the University of Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ARAB MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM

AU071739 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], today received (Elias Freij), the Arab mayor of the town of Bethlehem, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The meeting was attended by Aurel Duma, secretary of the SDUF National Council and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, the guest extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm and friendly greetings and best wishes for health and success in his activities at the head of the Romanian state. He also expressed profound gratitude for this reception and for the opportunity to visit Romania and highly assessed the Romanian people's achievements in building the new society. The guest expressed the full gratitude of the inhabitants of Bethlehem and the Palestinian population for the consistent activity carried out by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu for a just resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Thanking the guest for the sentiments expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the Bethlehem mayor and extended to him most heartfelt wishes for success in his activities; he also wished the Palestinian people well in attaining their aspirations for freedom and justice.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented Romania's position on resolving the Middle East problem and reiterated our country's determination to continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in that area. The Bethlehem mayor presented the concerns of the Palestinian population and expressed the desire that a just solution be found to all Middle East problems.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BALKAN TOURIST MEETING ENDS IN BUCHAREST

AU082122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 14th conference of the official tourism bodies and of the 9th conference of travel agencies of the Balkan countries concluded in Bucharest.

The protocol adopted stipulates the expansion of cooperation in tourism among the participating countries. Thus, in 1983 a new edition of the Year of Balkan Tourism is to take place -- wide-scope event meant to contribute to better knowledge of the touristic potential of the countries in the region and to the development of touristic exchanges.

Likewise, measures were set with a view to intensifying inter-Balkan cooperation on third markets, in the field of tourism, widening the range of facilities in touristic transport, using fresh modalities of mutual popularization of the touristic treasure Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Romania have at their disposal. The participants debated the ways of enlarging the cooperation among the travel agencies as well as among the motorvehicle clubs in the Balkan countries, aiming at increasing the international touristic traffic towards that zone of Europe.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING HELD

AU082009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 26th session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions took place in Bucharest on October 8, attended by T.U. delegations from 25 countries of the world. During the session examined were the stage of the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress, as well as the measures undertaken for the good unfolding of that important meeting due in Havana next February.

The proceedings of the session were opened by Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], Cornel Onescu, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, conveyed a cordial salute to the participants.

During the debates, delegates from the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, Lebanon, Cuba, Japan, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Madagascar, the Mongolian People's Republic, Syria, Indonesia, France, Argentina, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of the Congo took the floor.

At the end of the debates the documents to be presented to the World Trade Union congress were adopted.

UNCTAD REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES SESSION

AU062012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, 6 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the 23rd session of the Council for Trade and Development, UNCTAD standing body, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Mircea Malita, pointed to the fact that the world economic system was seriously disturbed, practically speaking in all domains, bearing negatively on all the countries, on the developing ones in the first place, just as on the aggregate of international economic relations. He assessed that the current economic difficulties were aggravated by the restrictive policies pursued by some countries in the commercial, currency and financial domains, by inflation and the energy crisis. The speaker also referred to the unprecedented rise in the interest rates on international credits, just as to the practices in the field of rate exchanges.

The Romanian representative said that solutions must be found on an international plane as soon as possible setting forth in that context the proposal Romania advanced at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

He specified that that proposal took into account the fact that world financial relations and international credit must be powerful instruments of stimulating material production and developing commercial exchanges and not hinder international collaboration.

The speaker also pointed out that the developing countries were the main victims of the current difficulties in the world economy and trade. Their economic situation deteriorated and the efforts they make for their economic development are diminished and even annihilated by the current evolution of the world economy.

ANDREI RECEIVES FINNISH EDUCATION MINISTER

AU082010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 8, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs analysed together with Par Stenback, first minister of education of Finland, aspects of the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Finnish collaboration as well as current international questions. The importance was highlighted of continuing the good cooperation between the two countries to the end of strengthing peace, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The Finnish minister led a delegation of the Ministry of Education that paid a visit to Romania over October 5-8.

During the talks conducted on the occasion at the Ministry of Education and Instruction opinions and experience were exchanged on the content and organization of education in the two countries and the joint wish was expressed that the good relations of collaboration in the field of education further develop.

Talks were also conducted at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education when questions were debated specific to cultural-artistic collaboration.

FRENCH SOCIALIST OFFICIAL JOSPIN ARRIVES

AU071650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the French Socialist Party [PSF] led by PSF First Secretary Lionel Jospin arrived today in Bucharest on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guests were met by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Political Executive Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, Ghizela Vass, member of the party Central Committee, and other party aktivists.

NICU CEAUSESCU DELEGATION VISITS CANADA, MEXICO

Canadian Liberal Party

AU071457 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] led by Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the UCY Central Committee, began a visit to Canada on 2 October. In Toronto the delegation was received by Steve Agostino, chairman of the Youth Group of the Canadian Liberal Party. Leaders of federal and Ontario provincial youth groups of the Liberal Party attended the meeting.

The two delegations discussed matters of interest for the two countries' young people, and aspects of the international youth movement.

Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, as chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, spoke to the hosts about preparations underway for that important youth event.

The UCY delegation was also received by and had talks at the Canadian Communist Party headquarters with Sylvie Baillargeon, secretary general of the Canadian Communist Youth League, and met in Montreal with J. Herbert, chairman of the Canada-Montreal Youth Movement, which comprises numerous university and youth clubs and organizations throughout Canada.

The visit to Canada by the UCY delegation was picked up by the CBC radio and television network, which presented to the Canadian public Romania's prestigious activities at the United Nations and in other international bodies, devoted to promoting the ideas of peace and cooperation among all young people in the world.

Mexican CP Leader Met

AU082003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], on official visit to Mexico at head of a UCY delegation, was received by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary-general of the CC of the Mexican Communist Party [PCM].

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the secretary-general of the Mexican Communist Party.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere characteristic of the relations established between the RCP and the PCM.

Nicu Ceausescu also met Silvia Hernandez, president of the National Council for Youths Resources of Mexico [CREA], as well as CREA executives. Information was exchanged on the occasion on the current concerns and activities of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the National Council for Youths Resources of Mexico, both sides expressing the wish to steadily develop, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, the relations between the two youth organizations as well as their international cooperation in view of preparing the International Youth Year.

The talk passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

PRC PIONEERS VISIT -- Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 29, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP received the delegation of Youth Pioneers' Organization of the People's Republic of China, led by Zhant Junfa, head of section for Young Pioneer Affairs of the CC of the Communist Youth League, now paying a swap of experience visit to Romania. The good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, which develop continuously in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect were evoked and the wish was expressed to expand the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Youth Pioneers' Organizations in the two countries. While in Romania, the delegation of the Youth Pioneers' Organization of People's China conducted talks at the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], at the National Council of Youth Pioneers' Organization, at the county councils of Young Pioneers' Organization of Constanta, Prahavo, and Vrancea, visited schools, Young Pioneers' houses, economic and socio-cultural objectives. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 29 Sep 81 AU]

QUESTIONS RAISED BY AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION

LD072207 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- As-Sadat's departure, in the view of Belgrade daily POLITIKA, leaves open a number of important questions. The most important among these is whether Israel, which has done so little to save politically isolated As-Sadat, will be prepared to cooperate with his successors, and whether As-Sadat's successors will be willing -- and able -- to continue along the path of the assassinated president.

If the terrorist political assassination in Cairo is -- like any death -- a closing act, it is only the opening one in political realities in the Middle East, notes POLITIKA. At the moment the second act is hard to foresee, although some delicate adjustments seem inevitable, and this not only in Egypt and not only among As-Sadat's allies at home and abroad, concludes the paper.

'VOICE OF EXTREMISTS HEARD IN SOVIET MEDIA'

AU071843 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by permanent correspondent R. Bajalski]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct -- Although the Solidarity congress in Gdansk has not concluded yet, the impression is being created here -- according to all initial Soviet assessments -- that the extremists are heard the most at the congress and that ultimately they will prevail in everything.

It is very difficult to discern here how much the extremists and adventurists are actually being heard in Gdansk and whether their vocal predominance will be decisive for the future setup of power at the top of the Polish independent trade union. It is very easy to notice, however, that the voice of the extremists can be heard most strongly in Soviet media. The radical activists in the ranks of Solidarity in fact are the only ones to get publicity in the press here.

We may say that practically all the final decisions of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk are under preliminary indictment in the Soviet media.

The voices from this congress which could hardly be said to be extremist have been ignored in TASS reports.

It is noticeable, however, that for several days now the TASS reports from Warsaw have been lacking any accusations of the Polish authorities for "doing nothing" to resist antisocialist and anti-Soviet attacks.

SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS ARRIVE IN DUBROVNIK 8 OCT

LD081354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Dubrovnik 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- A detachment of ships of the USSR Navy arrived in the port of Dubrovnik today, where they will stay for the next few days on an unofficial visit. During their stay in Dubrovnik, the visitors from the Soviet Union will visit a number of cultural and historical monuments in the town and its vicinity.

VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK CONTINUES

Formal Dinner, 6 Oct

LD071904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia urges the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of the country's independence and its non-aligned status, which are necessary preconditions for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The above was stressed by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic at a formal dinner here in Belgrade yesterday evening, given in honour of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk arrived here on October 5 as guest of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Mijatovic highly assessed the efforts invested by Prince Sihanouk in the unification of all patriotic forces of the Khmer people.

An overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries give full support to the Khmer people's struggle for liberation and the reconstruction of independent and non-aligned Kampuchea, the Yugoslav official stressed.

Prince Sihanouk expressed profound gratitude to Yugoslavia for all it is doing for the attainment of freedom and independence of the Khmer people and the independence and prosperity of Kampuchea.

He stated great pleasure at again having had the opportunity of visiting Yugoslavia which he described as "a glorious country." Prince Sihanouk spoke of President Tito as "a torch which shone in the Movement of Non-Alignment."

Talks With Minic 7 Oct

LD071940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations Milos Minic today had talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The subjects of the talks were activities of the non-aligned countries and other international questions.

Arrives in Croatia 8 Oct

LD082324 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk today arrived on a 1-day visit to Croatia. At Zagreb Airport he was welcomed by Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Croat Executive Council. Norodom Sihanouk visited Kumrovec, where he showed great interest in President Tito's birthplace. Then he visited the youth home, the home of veterans of the national liberation war and the Antun Augustincic museum at Klanjec. Dr Ludviger gave a dinner for the high guest at the memorial complex devoted to peasants' uprisings at Gornje Stubice.

HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ENDS VISIT 8 OCT

LD082134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 October (TANJUG) -- Hungarian Interior Affairs Minister Dr Istvan Horvath, who paid an official visit at the invitation of Federal Executive Council member and Federal Internal Affairs Secretary Franjo Herljevich, left Yugoslavia today.

During the visit, Federal Secretary Herljevich and Minister Horvath discussed further promotion of cooperation between internal affairs departments of the two countries.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 7 OCT

LD072200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)-- A study delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Wang Guangyu, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the Anhui Provincial Committee, arrived in Belgrade today.

The delegation is in our country within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. The delegation will acquaint itself with the agrarian policy and activity of the League of Communists in the countryside.

At the Belgrade Airport the delegation was welcomed by Blagoje Boskovic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Peng Guangwei, PRC ambassador to the SFRY was also present.

HODZA, LJUBICIC RECEIVE ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD081528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, received today W.M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia.

In a friendly and cordial conversation it was noted with pleasure that relations between Yugoslavia and Zambia are developing on the foundations of the policy of non-alignment laid by Presidents Tito and Kaunda.

It was stressed that coopeation between the two nonaligned countries is developing successfully in the interests of both sides in the political economic, cultural and military spheres.

The meeting was attended by army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Lt Col Gen Predrag Djuric, Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic on the Yugoslav side and (Deni Mombe), the Zambian Embassy's charge d'affaires; and Brigadier General Niongve, head of the Department for Political Training of the Zambian Army, on the Zambian side.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION COMMISSION MEMBERS LISTED

AU071655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Today in Belgrade the commission of the federal social councils for preparing and implementing the economic stablization program that has been formed at the initiative of the SFRY Presidency held its first session presided over by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

During the discussion at the session, it was stressed that scientists and experts in specific fields should be included in the work of the commission's working groups and that the results achieved so far in the research work undertaken at the initiative of the federal social councils should be taken into consideration by the working groups. The urgency of examining those problems and solutions which the Federal Executive Council must submit to the SFRY Assembly by the end of this month was especially emphasized at the session. A majority of these proposals that will be incorporated in the draft resolution on the country's socioeconomic development for next year have already been prepared. However, at this time several problems, including the country's balance of payments and the budget of the federation, still have not been solved and, as it was agreed at the session, the commission will discuss these problems next week.

Members of the commission believe that the work on a complete economic stabilization program could be completed by the time of the 12th LCY Congress.

At today's session, the following participants in the commission of the federal social councils for preparing and implementing the economic stabilization program was confirmed: Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the commission; Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Zoran Polic, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; the vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council according to need; Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marin Cetinic, vice president of the Federal SAWPY Conference; Predrag Petrovski, member of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Ivo Perisin, president of the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy; Mirko Popovic, president of the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social System; Jon Srbovan, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Kiro Gligorov, member of the Council of the Federation; Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Albreht Roman, president of the Slovene Republican Social Council for Questions of Social System; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia; Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia; Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro; Dusan Alimpic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Zivan Marelj, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Dr Branislav Ivanovic, president of the Federal Legal Council; and Dr. Dragomir Vojnic, president of the Federal Economic Council.

IRRESPONSIBILITY THREATENS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU072149 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Ivan Torov commentary]

[Excerpts] If some events are registered as historical and decisive, then this political and economic moment, marked as it is with numerous gatherings, primarily the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee and the sessions of the SFRY Assembly Chambers, should enter such a register.

While many others in good time perceived the dangers which in 1973 began to threaten all the countries of the world like an avalanche, we did not think much of them. We lulled ourselves with the thought that the world crisis would bypass us and that we were immune, and we created the illusion that we could withstand any danger.

Precisely with this behavior we opened a basic new source of the economic crisis, the domestic one. We are becoming more and more aware that the existing troubles are not a consequence of the world crisis but primarily of our easygoing and irresponsible behavior through the years. Slogans and phrases repeated for a long time have not helped us to understand where the persistent development of an unsuitable economic structure, an expansion of development priorities without end (so that practically everything is important and most important), and an insistence on such an organization of society so that the "consumption ship" is overburdened could lead us...

The consequences are evident: A strong republican and provincial economic nationalism has developed which manifests itself in increasing autarchy and the closing of "borders" which -- unless they are quickly overcome -- threaten to become frontiers without quotation marks. The logic of the dogged insistence on the unlimited rights of the communes, republics and provinces, without any obligations and responsibilities for the overall development of Yugoslavia as a self-managing socialist community of all our peoples and nationalities leads precisely in this direction.

It is no longer merely an economic problem but primarily an ideological one that the commodity, monetary and foreign exchange flows are becoming closed within narrow frameworks and that the Yugoslav market is more and more losing its basic characteristic of unity (by the way, we find it easier to cooperate with foreign economies than the republics and provinces among themselves).

Primarily because of our irresponsibility, this domesitc "specialty," we have reached the point where the policy of economic stabilization, proclaimed several years ago, has become a slogan invoked most energetically by those who, because of their behavior and work, should above all bear all the consequences of downgrading this social action. It means we have reached the realization that it is high time that the debt to negligence and irresponsibility is paid. This debt indeed is not small...

The lesson of the recent discussion is more than clear and it sounds a warning: The last minute has come to make a radical change in policy and our behavior. An end should be put to "peacetime." The easygoing, irresponsible and consumer way of life, and a way out of this situation should be sought at any price.

What is the way out?

It is primarily a very specific and firm program of long-term economic stabilization (which is to say not a document providing political definitions only), the adoption of which has been discussed so much lately in whose consistent implementation great hopes are invested.

It is obvious that the stimulating, leading role of the League of Communists under these difficult conditions cannot be realized unless the Communists "free themselves of the shackles" of the narrow interests of their communities. It is the League of Communists at all levels that should develop much more energetically than hitherto the awareness of every member as well as of all the working people and citizens, make the call and the roll-call (and not plead) for specific individual responsibility in violating the law, self-managing acts, accords and agreements, violations of socialist ethics, and occurrences of corruption, unjustified enrichment, bribery...

Only through communist consistency, full responsibility and devoted work will we avoid the abyss which we have dangerously approached with our unacceptable behavior so far.

COAL MINES INCREASE PRODUCTION BY ELEVEN PERCENT

LD082306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Nov Sad, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav coal mines have produced in the first eight months this year 33 million tons of coal increasing their production by 11 percent over the same period last year. By this increased production, the Yugoslav coal mines have now achieved the greatest possible rationalization in production and the facility utilization level is 96 percent.

The only way further to increase production by the end of the year is to work Saturdays and Sundays. Pit mines are some 3,000 workers short so that the employed are already working overtime.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY COMMISSION EXAMINES MEDIA

AU072022 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Today's meeting of the Commission of the Presidency of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee for Information and Propaganda, which was chaired by (Shaqir Maksut), examined various elements to facilitate the positions adopted by the LCY Central Committee in connection with the current ideopolitical questions pertaining to public information and with the tasks of the LC. The meeting was held in the context of preparations now being made for the 13th Conference of the Kosovo LC and the upcoming party congresses of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

The commission's members stressed that the LC plays an indispensable and responsible role in the ideopolitical orientation of the public information media and the effectiveness of the role of the organized socialist forces in the [word indistinct] of public information in general and [words indistinct] in particular.

This meeting of the Commission of the Presidency of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee also discussed the availability of the material assets of the public media, the implementation of principles connected with the cadre policy of the LC and the need to further raise the ideopolitical standard of journalists, the work of the publishing and program councils and the tasks confronting the public information media in connection with the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

KOSOVO LEADERS TALK WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

AU071530 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Azem Vlasi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference, and Enver Redzepi, vice president of the Provincial Executive Council held talks in Pristina with a group of foreign journalists accredited to our country who arrived in Kosovo for a visit on 6 October. The foreign journalists tonight visited the [word indistinct] of the University of Kosovo and will also hold talks with the representatives of this high institute in our province. Ilija Vakic and Azem Vlasi informed the journalists about the current economic and political-security situation in our province. The following report [words indistinct]

Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly said: The material and general development of Kosovo presents in its own history the most complete socioeconomic development and transformation. The fixed assets of the economy increased by 1980 12.3 times, and in industry 16 times. This, above all, is the result of our great efforts and directions for a more rapid development in our province, said Ilija Vakic. Considerable results have also been achieved in other spheres of our province's development. Good results were achieved especially in the field of education, health and other social areas. The overall number of pupils and students is about 450,000 which means that every third Kosovo inhabitant is being schooled. Ilija Vakic said that from 1961 the more rapid and continual development of Kosovo was assisted by the special means of the federation funds which were secured by the general economy of our country and the workers' solidarity.

Kosovo's development is also assisted by other economic measures. Ilija Vakic then emphasized that for the forthcoming period even greater means are foreseen for Kosovo's development which will be distributed by the community. Kosovo's share of the federal fund will be 45 percent. It is foreseen that the (?distributed) means [words indistinct] for the more rapid development of Kosovo in the 5-year period will be about 15,000 billion old dinars. Also Kosovo's greater participation in loans from the international bank for development and reconstruction is important. It can be said that recently developed economic [word indistinct] constitute a considerably progress in comparison with the last three decades.

Ilija Vakic then informed the foreign journalists about the economic progress this year. This progress has been characterized by tendency to growth in industrial production in the last few months as opposed to the negative tendencies carried over from the previous plan period and the many problems and difficulties which caused the action programs of the provincial committee of the Kosovo league of communists to be adopted. Ilija Vakic said that from this point of view economic construction and polit'cal stability are of special importance. Ilija Vakic continued to emphasize the need to make changes in the socio-economic concessions in the development of Kosovo. Investment policy should be concentrated in the direction of creating a more suitable economic structure and especially in the manufacturing industry and agriculture.

At the end of his discussion with the foreign journalists, Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, emphasized the efforts and great activity that is being developed in the province whose aim is to overcome as soon as possible the situation in which we have found ourselves in these last few months and which [word indistinct] all that which has been unleashed. We must concentrate on creative and concrete work for the good of each individual and everyone in general and for the good of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, which means the general stabilization of Kosovo and the country in general.

This can be achieved only with united forces, with togetherness and brotherhood and unity as a condition, and this will guarantee all successes [words indistinct] said Ilija Vakic. This is our and Tito's fundamental (?principle) which we should always observe and respect.

Informing them about the socioeconomic activity until now in Kosovo connected with the stabilization of the political-security situation, Azem Vlasi, president of the SAWP provincial conference, said that the general organized social, political and economic activity and the activity of the whole system was concentrated in four directions: In supplying citizens with correct information about the essence, character and aims of the hostile actions in Kosovo; analysis of its causes; political differentiation; and ideo-political work with the youth and preparations for the new school year. The current political-security situation in the province said Azem Vlasi, is clear and in order. In all spheres of social, political and economic life, life is developing normally, but this does not mean that the hostile activity has ceased. This is manifested mainly in the writing of slogans and spreading incorrect information with the aim of preserving the continuation of hostile activity.

Azem Vlasi said that continual efforts were being made in the province to solve vital problems of the workers and citizens. The struggle for brotherhood and unity, togetherness and intranational equality he said was the continual duty of all citizens and workers of our country. In conclusion Ilija Vakic, Azem Vlasi and Enver Redzepi [words indistinct] acquainted the journalists with the current social, political and economic situation in the province. The foreign journalists accredited to our country will visit the University of Kosovo [words indistinct] and current problems of Kosovo University.

MOJSOV, VLASKALIC ADDRESS KOSOVO LC SESSION

AU081701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] During the first day of their visit to Kosovo, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, participated in the work of the session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and visited the Pristina University. We have just received the following report from our Pristina correspondent, Milisav Milic:

As announced, at the session Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke on the political, security and economic situation in Kosovo. He pointed out that the situation in the province is gradually normalizing.

Deva said that in the course of further activities it is necessary to examine the present concept of the province's development to enable the province to orient itself toward association and new methods of linking itself with the Serbian and Yugoslav economies.

Lazar Mojsov emphasized among other things that the LCY has always had complete confidence in the League of Communists of Kosovo to which in the existing situation it is also extending its full support and assistance in solving the problems and difficulties facing it. The need for the further resolute engagement not only of the League of Communists but also of all other sociopolitical organizations and organs of the political system of the socialist self-managing democracy in the struggle against the enemy and in solving the key problems of the province's further socioeconomic and political development was especially stressed.

Lazar Mojsov emphasized that we should not only look to the past -- although we should not forget how anyone behaved in that sensitive historical situation -- but should strive to overcome the difficulties not only to restore the previous situation but also to become even firmer and stronger and to enable Kosovo to develop even more effectively and successfully. Continuing his statement, Mojsov spoke about further actions of the League of Communists and other organized forces and pointed out in this connection that it is necessary to gradually move beyond the narrow activity and actions of the forums and intensify political actions among the masses of the people. The Socialist Alliance and the Federation of Socialist Youth must also become much more involved than in the past for this purpose. All institutions of the delegate and self-managing political system must also be drawn into this action because until now they have stood on the sidelines to some extent.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic especially stressed that, on the basis of a critical examination of the past policy of Kosovo's development, it is necessary to take measures to reorient the concept of quicker socioeconomic development and change the province's economic structure. Vlaskalic said that we have entered the stage of preparing the program and the open prospects for Kosovo's development. The struggle against the enemy continues to be an important task, he added, but it is necessary to work out a complete, realistic and feasible development program to make life in Kosovo as comprehensive, good and successful as possible.

Vlaskalic also spoke about the need for discussions on the problems that have appeared in practice in connection with the implementation of the constitution in order to overcome undesirable phenomena. The strengthening of togetherness, he added, does not imply any weakening of the autonomy, just as the strengthening of the autonomy does not imply any weakening of togetherness. These processes must be jointly developed and promoted in accordance with the constitutional orientations.

TU SESSION CRITICIZES KOSOVO INCOME DISPERSION

LD062220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- The rise in personal income in Kosovo this year points to the fact that many work collectives did not receive their share of this increased income. While income increased by 39.6 percent and net income by 35.5 percent, the majority of personal incomes increased by 50.2 percent. Workers' net personal income increased by 46.7 percent compared to last year. Such an unacceptable tendency was the reason for reexamining all of the circumstances which created such a situation and for issuing a forceful warning that the practice of giving out what has not been earned must be ended at today's session of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation.

Rade Galeb, president of the Presidum of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, also took part in the work of the session.

The Kosovo Trade Union Federation must resolutely persist in its general social efforts to make personal incomes a function of separating work from what has not been earned. Responsibility for realizing economic stabilization and creating a climate in which everyone bears the consequences of his own work or lack of work must be sharpened, said the council's president, Sefcet Jasari, in his introductory report.

During the discussion, in which about 10 members of the council participated it was also categorically emphasized that the Kosovo Trade Union Federation must be tactical, concrete and completely resolute in making a positive change in personal incomes and that all those who violate established agreements must be held responsible.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD082304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Constitutent Republic of Slovenia today assessed as favorable the development of its relations with neighbouring Italy, Austria and Hungary within Yugoslavia's cooperation with these countries.

The Republican Assembly of Slovenia Commission for International Relations established that cooperation with Italy is good and urged its further development in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. The irreplaceable role played in the development of cooperation by the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Slovene nationality in Italy was particularly stressed. The commission stated the conviction that solutions for a consistent realization of the rights of the Slovene nationality in Italy will be found through an equality-based dialogue.

The Republican Assembly of Slovenia Commission for International Relations also noted at its session today that cooperation with Austria develops positively. It stated the conviction that this will contribute to a more efficacious solution of minority questions. As is well known, the Slovene and Croatian minorities live in Austria. Their rights have not yet been fully regulated in keeping with the international obligations assumed by the Yugoslav northern neighbor.

The commission pointed out that efforts are necessary on the part of Austria for improving the position of the Slovene and Coratian communities.

The development of Slovenia's cooperation with the two neighboring Hungarian counties is also positive. It was set out at today's session: Certain headway has been recorded in improving the position of the Slovene minority in neighbouring Hungary, it was stressed and noted that the present measures still do not encompass all the minority's needs.